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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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A GENEALOGICAL TABLE
AND
HISTORY OF THE
SPRINGER FAMILY,
IN
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA,
FOR
EIGHT CENTURIES,
FROM THE EARLIEST GERMAN PRINCES;
ORIGIN OF THE NAME, ETC.
BY
M. C. SPRINGER.

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EXPLANATION OF PLAN.

There are two sets of numbers used in this work—one set for *individuals*, and one set for *families*.

The number placed in parenthesis () after a name, refers to the individual consecutive number of that person, and is found by tracing the numbers back, or nearer the beginning of the book. The numbers placed in brackets [] to the left of the individual consecutive number preceding the name, refers to the family number of that person and is found by tracing the family numbers forward or towards the close of the book.

An ellipsis — is placed to the left of the individual consecutive number preceding the name, when that person is not, or never was the head of a family, or, when nothing more is known of that individual than is there shown.

ILLUSTRATION OF SPRINGER ARMS.

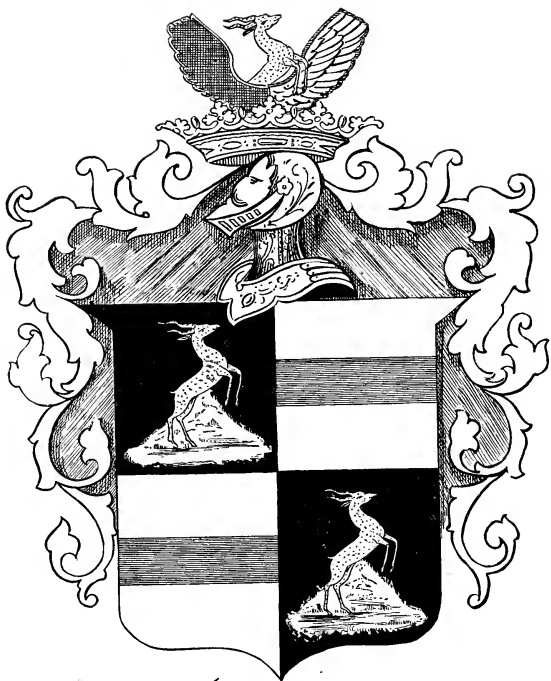
Escutcheon:—"To the first and fourth (quarters) Sable (black), a stag springing forward, counter passant (towards the Sinister or left) Or (gold) sustained by a hill, Vert (green). To the second and third Argent (silver) to the barry Azure" (blue).

The stag is of the kind called *Springer* or *Springbok*, and indicates courage, enterprise, and endurance as well as the name of the person entitled to wear the arms.

Helmet:—"Crowned," (with the crown of Loraine).

The helmet is armour for the head. The ancients used to adorn them with some kind of monstrous device, as the head, mouth or paw of a lion, to make them appear more terrible. But the mediæval practice was to place upon them figures of animals or other objects by which they might be known and which they called *crests*.

Crest—"Stag issuing from between two wings expanded and conjoined, cut evenly off. Dexter (the left one as you look at it) of Sable (black) on Or, (*i. e.* gold color on black—forming a border of gold) sinister of Argent (silver) on Azure" (blue), *i. e.* silver on blue, the blue forming a border on the outer edge of the wing). The two eagles wings one white the other black represent the family that ruled the Eastern and Western empires. The two wings unite (conjoining) in the crown of Loraine, showing that family to be in the line of succession. The wings "cut evenly off" (at the points), is to indicate that the branch of the family represented by the stag issuing from between the two wings were deprived of their hereditary rights.



Springer.

ESCUTCHEON :—To the first and fourth, Sable, a stag springing forward, counter passant, Or, sustained by a hill, Vert. To the second and third, Argent, to the barry, Azure.

HELMET :—Crowned.

CREST :—Stag issuing from between two wings expanded and conjoined, cut evenly off. Dexter of Sable on Or, sinister of Argent on Azure.

LAMBREQUINS :—Conformed to the colors and metals in the Escutcheon.

[“RIESTAPS ARMORIAL GENERAL.”]



REFERENCES.

-
- Histories of France and Germany.
 Sheehan's Genealogical, Chronological and Historical Atlas.
 Collin's Peerage.
 Sharp's Peerage.
 Life of Martin Luther.
 History of the Reformation.
 History of the thirty years war.
 Genealogical works and family memorials.
 Church records in Germany, under seal of pastors and superintendents, for much of which I am under many obligations to DR. THEODORE MUND LAUFF, of London, England.
 Records of Upsala, Sweden.

PREFACE.

To any one acquainted with genealogical investigations, it need not be said that the collection of facts embraced in a Genealogical Table and history of a family, with its different branches scattered all over the country, requires great labor, thorough and patient investigation, strong determination, considerable expense, combined with great anxiety, embarrassing difficulties and perplexity, arising from various causes, to say nothing of the indifference of some, and the discrepancy in the records of others of the connections.

A great many obstacles and discouragements attend the commencement of an investigation of this kind; but the more facts that are brought to light, and the more records obtained, the more eager a person will be to pursue his investigations and accomplish his cherished object.

By untiring industry and perseverance, he will soon find himself in possession of a mass of material capable of laying a substantial foundation for a genealogical record of the family.

"To read a genealogy," says a late writer, "may be to a thinking and reflecting mind, like walking in a cemetery, and reading the inscriptions on the grave stones. Each of the names in the table of one, or on the stone in the other is the memorial—perhaps the only memorial—of a human heart that

once lived and loved; a heart that kept its pulsations through some certain period of time and then ceased to beat, and has mouldered into dust. Each had its joys and sorrows, its cares and burdens, its afflictions and hopes, its conflicts and achievements, its opportunities wasted or improved, and its hour of death. Each of these dates of birth, marriage, death, O! how significant! What a day was each of these dates to some human family or to some circle of loving human hearts! And the presence of death drives the mind to thoughts of immortality. Memorials of the dead are memorials not of death only, but of life also. They died, therefore they had lived. And as the mind thinks of the dead gathered to their fathers, it can not but think of the unseen worlds which they inhabit.

All these names are memorials of human spirits that have passed from time to eternity, ready or unprepared; in youth or maturity of manhood; in childhood or in old age; they went into eternity as *we are going.*"

"So* beyond the river of time that flows between, walk the brave men and the beautiful women of our ancestry, grouped in twilight upon the shores. Distance smooths away defects, and with gentle darkness rounds every form into grace. It steals the harshness from their speech, and every word becomes a song. Far across the gulf that ever widens they look upon us with eyes whose glance is tender, and which light us to success. We acknowledge our inheritance, we accept our birthright, we own that their careers have pledged us to noble action. Every

* George W. Curtis.

great life is an incentive to all other lives ; but when the brave heart that beats for the world loves us with the warmth of private affection, then the example of heroism is more persuasive because more personal."

There has been no time since the settlement of our country when the public mind has been so deeply interested in genealogical research as it has been for the last half of a century. A growing disposition has sprung up during that time, among all classes, to make inquiries concerning the past, and to search for records as for hidden treasures. The national, state, town and church archives are searched with the greatest of care and assiduity and compelled to surrender the treasures which for ages, and even centuries, have been locked up in their musty embrace.

Individuals on almost every side are ransacking the homesteads of their fathers to acquire materials for biography, to settle questions respecting the genealogy of their ancestors, and for genealogical record. The memories of tradition of their more aged relatives are sometimes most severely taxed to fill up some vacant record.

There is a principle implanted in our nature, and which, by proper cultivation, increases with the increase of years, which incites in us a desire to trace our lineage to remote ancestors ; to learn from whence they emigrated, when they landed upon the shores of the "New World," and where they lived, as well as when and where they died ; to become acquainted with their characters, their history, their motives in leaving their native land and seeking a home in the wilds of America, together with

the scenes, privations, and hardships, prosperity and adversity through which they passed, and to contemplate the obligations we are under for many of the blessings we now enjoy, and for which they sighed, but sighed in vain.

In connection with genealogy, it might be well enough to say a word of the origin and meaning of names.

It should be borne in mind that previous to the Norman Conquest, in 1066, with few exceptions, no man had more than *one* name. But soon after that period additional names, called surnames, began to be used, but they were not in general use among the common people until a much later period—some say, as late as 1300.

Before surnames were introduced, an individual was known either by a term signifying “son of” or by his place of residence. The names conferred upon individuals during the Old and New Testament periods are denominated Scripture proper names; but later, especially since the introduction of surnames, they are known as *Christian*, or baptismal, names, to distinguish them from surnames.

Every person is distinguished from his fellows by his name, and most names were originally conferred upon children as expressive of some circumstance of birth, personal quality possessed, good desired by parents, or from fancy. Great importance was attached to the name as indicating the fortune of the child. Hence the proverb, “A good name is a good omen.”

It is claimed by some writers that surnames existed before the Norman Conquest, in 1066, but they

were the exception rather than the rule. They were not assumed and fully settled among the common people until about 1300.

More attention was given to the origin of surnames by William Camden, than by any other European writer, he having investigated the matter thoroughly, and he asserts that, after all his researches and inquiries among his contemporaries, he never found any hereditary surnames before the Conquest. But about the time of the Conquest he observed the very primary beginnings of surnames, and many of those that were supposed to be *ancient* were proved by him to be comparatively *modern*.

As population increased it became apparent that the different individuals needed some further mark or an additional name by which each might be more easily identified and distinguished from his neighbor.

At this period it became necessary for every family to look around and select some name by which it wished henceforth to be known. Hence surnames are traceable to several sources. The largest number are derived from places, as towns, villages, seats of patrimonial possessions, fields, mountains, valleys, streams, fords, etc. These are called local names.

Mr. Camden says the most ancient are from places in Normandy and adjacent countries.

Next to local names, the most numerous are those derived from trades and occupations, as Smith, Baker, Butler, Farmer, Gardner, etc. Some names are derived from colors of dress, as Black, Brown, Green, Gray, White, etc.

Some are derived from bodily peculiarities, as Longfellow, Short, Slowman, Speed, Armstrong, Little, etc.

Some are derived from diseases and medicines, *as* Fitz, Fever, Toothacker, Aikenside, Wellman, etc.

Some are derived from times and seasons, trees, and fruits, music and dancing, furniture, drinks and drinking.

Some are derived from relationship and affection, some from the face of nature, from insects, reptiles, fishes and quadrupeds.

There is no doubt but what every name originally had a meaning, and originated from some cherished place or object, from fancy or caprice.

The Hebrews instead of surnames used the name of the father with "Ben," which signifies son, as Caleb Ben Jephuneh, *i. e.* Caleb son of Jephuneh ; Phineas Ben Eleazer Ben Aaron, the Priest, *i. e.* Phineas, the son of Eleazer, the son of Aaron, the Priest.

In the early history of England a similar custom prevailed by adding the suffix "ing," meaning son or offspring.

The Welsh Britons used "Ap," as Owen Ap Hary Ap Rheese, *i. e.* Owen son of Hary son of Rheese.

The same may be said with regard to the Scotch, in the use of "Mac," as Donald Mac Wharter, *i. e.* Donald son of Wharter. The Normans used "Fitz" in a similar manner. The Germans made use of the expression "Von," and the Dutch, "Van."

Some names are composed of two words of directly opposite meaning, as Noyes, *no* and *yes*, Gocome, Stanfell, Oldboy, Sealand, etc.

The subject of the origin and meaning of names is an interesting one, and might be continued much longer. I have given but an imperfect outline.

SPRINGERS.

WANDERINGS OF THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
THE FAMILY.

It will not be out of place in this Preface to give a brief account of the wanderings of the different branches of the family descended from Christoph Lewis I., the Knight of Waldenburg, with a little of the genealogy of some of the different branches, together with a few biographical notices of different members of the family.

CHRISTOPH LEWIS I., son of Lewis II. ("The Springer"), was knighted and made Count of Waldenburg, in Silesia (now Silesia in Austria), by Henry IV., of Germany. Three of his grandsons became the progenitors of three lines of Counts—Counts of Waldenburg, Counts of Weldenstein, and the Counts of Scharffeneck. The Scharffeneck branch of the family eventually became extinct. The other two branches came very near becoming extinct, but finally became very numerous. From Silesia they spread into Bohemia, where a few married among the peasants, whose descendants finally became serfs, having nothing farther in common with their German cousins with the exception of their descent from a German ancestor, who, as the world calls it, had *blue blood* in his veins. Others in Bohemia preserved their nationality and became distinguished persons.

From Silesia they emigrated chiefly in a north-westerly direction, leaving their trace through the districts of Frankfort on the Oder, Berlin, Potsdam, Stettin, Stralsund, both Mecklenburgs, Hamburg, both Lubecks, Lauenberg, Holstein and Schleswig, to Denmark and Sweden, and from Bohemia through Thuringia and Saxony, through the districts of Erfurt, Merseburg and Magdeburg, Anhalt, Brunswick, Hanover, Bremen and Oldenburg to the sea. These lines can be followed with the greatest ease.

One branch, it appears, went westward to Holland and Belgium, one to England. The branch that went into Sweden divided into at least three parts. One part settled in America (then the New World), one part in Denmark, and the other part returned to Germany, the Danish branch having since branched out in different directions. One branch found homes in Australia, others in the Sandwich Islands. Another branch reached out from Hanover southwards to Waldec, Kurhessen, Nassau and Darmstadt, where they divided, and a branch went south to Wurtemberg, Baden and Switzerland, while another wandered west over the Bavarian Rhine palatinate and Prussian district of Trier, Coblenz and Metz. Again, another branch must have gone from Thuringia and Saxony into upper, middle and lower Franconia. So the three original lines (one Waldenburg and two Weldenstein) of the Springer family have become so thoroughly mixed up in the old country that only the parochial registers can inform us which of them have descended from one or the other of the three original lines.

In all these countries, as in Silesia, Springers are quite numerous. They are seldom found in Catholic countries—at least, not permanently located. They are found in almost every State in the United States.

In the "Conversational Lexicon" is found an account of JACOB SPRINGER, "who went from Bohemia in the year 1500, by order of Pope Gregory VIII., as an escort of the Dominican friar, Henry, instigator of the Extirpation of the Sorcerers," who, in his time, followed sorcery as an occupation and thereto added theology. The general inquisition—that is, general murder—of the sorcerers began, as they were burned. Jacob died the same year in Italy. The family could not find, alas! where the brave man lay, to rear a monument over him to commemorate his deeds and bravery.

The same authority mentions "VINCENT SPRINGER, a celebrated performer on the bass horn, born in 1760, near Prague. He traveled for a long time with the 'David Clarionists,' and was then engaged by the Baron of Hochberg, as a jester. The Baron died in a short time afterwards, and he gave up his jesting and started on a journey. He reached Amsterdam, where in a short time he married, and through that became the possessor of the *Smith Bork*—trade, which he carried on for a long time. The breaking out of the French war necessitated his leaving Amsterdam, taking some of his property—although it appears he left the greater part in Amsterdam. He went to Bohemia and bought an estate, where he ended his days." This Vincent Springer is supposed to be the ancestor of many of the name in Holland.

ANTONIO HENRY SPRINGER, is mentioned as a historian and author, born July 13, 1825, in Prague, received his education in Prague, finished at Exner and Smetana. After this he journeyed through Germany and Italy. In March, 1848, in Tübingen he received a University degree, and in autumn of the same year was called from Exner to Austria to take charge of an institution of learning. At Prague he had been at work in the new department of history, which had until now never been published. Besides, he worked for the press in the interests of the Right Imperial Diet for the federation constitution and the reconciliation of the nationality, as also for the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation. During the Schwarzenburg ministry, Springer was not willingly allowed permission to circulate his publications, and the attendant support of the newspaper "Union" was taken from him by Schwarzenburg command, while in the Prussian mind they decided the "Olmützer Conference." In autumn, 1852, Springer went to Bonn, in the year 1860, he obtained a regular professorship there.

He was the author of the following works:

History of Austria from the peace of Vienna. 2 vols.; Leipzig, 1863-65.

Paris in the 15th Century. Leipzig, 1856.

History of the Time of the Revolution. Prague, 1849.

Austria after the Revolution. Prague, 1850.

Austria and Prussia in Germany. Prague, 1851.

Historical Art Letters. Prague, 1852-57.

Architecture of the Middle Ages. Bonn, 1854.

History of the Plastic Arts in the 19th Century. Leipzig, 1859.

Pictures of the New Histories of Art. Leipsig, 1867.

Rafael Disputa. Bonn, 1860.

A Treatise on the Builders of the Middle Ages, both of the Monks and the Laity. Bonn, 1862.

There are a great many Springers of the Waldenburg line in and about Lamstedt, in Prussia:

1. MEINHARDT SPRINGER, b. in Langel, near Lamstedt, in the Province of Hanover, 1607, was a relative of CHRISTOPHER, the father of LORENTZ, CARL and JACOB, whose descendants are in America, but the connecting link I have been unable to find. He died in 1683, at the age of 76 years, leaving six children.

- [2] 1. Harm, b. 1637, in Langel.
- [3] 2. Gerd, b. 1643, in Langel.
- 3. Margareta, b. — in Langel, m. *Cordt Schriver*, of Lamstedt.
- 4. Abel, b. 1648, m. 1677. No children.
- [4] 5. Henry, b. 1653, in Langel.
- 6. Metta, b. 1656, d. 1656, in Langel.

2. HARM SPRINGER (1), son of Meinhardt Springer, m. December 30, 1668, *Margareta Steffens*. She d. at Lamstedt Jan. 14, 1681, after which he m. *Metta Tiedman*, of Lamstedt, May 24, 1681.

- [5] 7. Meinhardt, b. Jan. 23, 1670, in Langel.
 - 8. Anna Margareta, b. 1672, d. 1672, in Langel.
 - [6] 9. Gerd, b. Feb. 17, 1676, in Langel.
 - [7] 10. Herman, b. Sept. 21, 1679.
- Harm Springer* d. Oct. 8, 1719, aged 82 years.

3. GERD SPRINGER (2), son of Meinhardt, m. Nov. 4, 1673, *Adelheid Ahrens*. She d. May 29, 1688, at or near Lamstedt, after which he m. *Wolbera Steffens*, of Lamstedt, Nov. 20, 1688. His children were

- 11. Margaretta, b. at Niendorf, 1674, d. 1674.
- 12. Rebecca, b. at Niendorf, 1676, d. 1699.
- 13. Gerdt, b. at Niendorf, 1681, m. May 12, 1704, *Gesche von Thun*, of Lamstedt.
- 14. Adelheit, b. at Niendorf, Dec. 5, 1684, d. 1685.
- 15. Tochter, b. at Niendorf, Jan. 10, 1686.
- 16. Meinhardt, b. at Niendorf, Feb. 4, 1687, d. 1688.
- 17. Johan, b. at Niendorf, Oct. 24, 1689, d. 1693.
- 18. Henrich, b. Aug. 12, 1694, m. *Anna von Klins*, Dec. 2, 1714, d. 1723.

Gerd Springer d. Mar. 11, 1709, in Niendorf, at the age of 66 years.

4. HENRY SPRINGER (5), son of Meinhardt, m. Sept. 20, 1681, to *Margaretta Kaners*. Children :

- [8] 19. Meinhardt, b. in Langel, Oct. 5, 1683.
- [9] 20. Johann, b. in Langel, Oct. 24, 1686.
- 21. Anna, b. in Langel, Sept. 6, 1689.
- 22. Henrich, b. at Langel, Apr. 18, 1693.
- [10] 23. Wilken, b. at Langel, July 2, 1696.

Henry (Henrich) Springer d. Aug. 30, 1728, at the age of 75 years.

5. MEINHARDT SPRINGER (7), son of Harm (1), m. *Margaretta Burk von Dornsod*, Nov. 15, 1701. Children :

- 24. Margaretta, b. Mar. 17, 1703, at Lamstedt.

- 25. Rebecca, b. Apr. 19, 1706, at Lamstedt.
(Posthumus.)

Meinhardt Springer d. Feb. 16, 1706, at the early age of 36 years.

6. GERD SPRINGER, (9) son of Harm, m. *Metta Simans*, Nov. 1, 1711. Children :

- [11] 26. Margareta, b. in Langel, Sept. 18, 1712,
m. *Henry Springer*.

- 27. Henry, b. in Hollen, near Lamstedt,
Mar. 31, 1716, m. *Anna Katharine Springer*, Sept. 1, 1743.
-

7. HERMAN SPRINGER (10), son of Harm, m. Sept. 4, 1701, *Adellind von Wittwesser*, no children. Second wife was *Metta Allens*. Children :

- 28. Anna, b. Sept. 27, 1721, in Hollen, near Lamstedt.
— 29. Metta, b. Mar. 6, 1725, in Hollen, near Lamstedt.
— 30. Margaretha, b. Aug. 10, 1727, in Hollen, near Lamstedt.
— 31. Meinhardt, b. Nov. 19, 1730, in Hollen, near Lamstedt.
— 32. Henrich, b. Aug. 22, 1737, in Hollen, near Lamstedt.
— 33. Gertrude, b. Jan. 26, 1738, in Hollen, near Lamstedt.

Herman Springer died Aug. 31, 1742, at the age of 63 years.

8. MEINHART SPRINGER (19), son of Henrich, m. *Metta Steffens*, Sept. 1, 1710. Children :

- 34. Henrich, b. in Langel, Sept. 27, 1711, (see consecutive family No. 11).

- 35. Rebecca, b. in Langel, Aug. 12, 1713.
 - 36. Margaretha, b. in Langel, Mar. 9, 1715,
d. June 15, 1748.
 - 37. Metta, b. in Langel, Mar. 1, 1717.
 - 38. Ann Trin, b. in Langel, June 25, 1720.
 - 39. Gardrut, b. in Langel, Nov. 15, 1722.
 - 40. ———. b. in Langel, ———, 1724.
 - [12] 41. Claus, b. in Langel, Nov. 1, 1727.
-

9. JOHANN SPRINGER (20), son of Henrich, m.,
1718, *Margaretta Hellweg*. Children:

- [13] 42. Johann, b at Cranenburg, 1719.
 - [14] 43. Henrich, b. at Cranenburg, 1722.
 - 44. Metta Maria, b. at Cranenburg, 1725.
 - 45. Margaretta, b. at Cranenburg, 1728, d.
1728.
 - 46. Margaretta, b. at Cranenburg, 1729.
 - 47. Thrin, b. at Cranenburg, 1730.
 - 48. Turgen Frederick, b. at Cranenburg,
1732, d. 1733.
 - 49. Gerdrut, b. at Cranenburg, 1734.
 - 50. Dennis, b. at Cranenburg, 1738.
 - 51. Meinhardt, b. at Cranenburg, 1741, m.
Catharine Margaretta Saul, and had
one daughter, Metta Margaretta, b.
1783.
-

10. WILKIN SPRINGER (23), son of Henrich, m.
Anna Tiedman, of Lamstedt, June 2, 1727. Chil-
dren:

- 52. Henrich, b. in Abbenset, Nov. 2, 1728,
d. 1728.
- [15] 53. Carsten, b. in Abbenset, July 22, 1730.

- 54. Margareta, b. in Abbenset, Jan. 27, 1733.
 - 55. Rebecca, b. in Abbenset, April 5, 1737.
 - 56. Anna, b. in Abbenset, Dec. 6, 1742.
- Wilkin Springer* d. Dec. 3, 1781, aged 85 years.
-

11. MARGARETTA SPRINGER (26), dau. of Gerd. (9), m. *Henry Springer* (34), son of Meinhart (19) and Metta Steffens, May 14, 1737. Children :

- 57. Metta, b. in Langel, Sept. 21, 1738.
 - [16] 58. Meinhart, b. in Langel, Feb. 19, 1739.
 - 59. Anna Lucia, b. in Langel, Sept. 10, 1741.
 - 60. Gerd, b. in Langel, Dec. 8, 1743.
-

12. CLAUS SPRINGER (41), son of Meinhart (19), m. *Margareta*, dau. of Harm Springer, of Hollen. Children :

- 61. Meinhardt, b. June 19, 1755, d. Feb. 12, 1756.
 - 62. Meinhardt, b. Oct. 20, 1756, d. Dec. 15, 1758.
 - 63. Metta, b. Dec. 9, 1757, d. Dec. 22, 1758.
 - 64. Claus, b. Dec. 14, 1759, m. ———
 - [17] 65. Harm, b. in Hollen, Aug. 3, 1762.
 - 66. Margareta, b. Feb. 10, 1764.
-

13. JOHANN SPRINGER (42), son of Johann (20), m. twice—first to *Margareta Huntenberg*, second to *Margareta Lutze*, of Hagenak, near Oldendorf, in Hanover. Children :

- 67. Catharine Elizabeth, b. at Cranenburg, 1748.
- [18] 68. Henrich Christian, b. at Bormburg, 1750.
- 69. Dennis, b. at Cranenburg, 1753.

- 70. Margareta, b. at Cranenburg, 1755.
 - 71. Claus, b. at Cranenburg, 1766.
 - 72. Margreth, b. at Cranenburg, 1778, d.
 - 73. Maria, b. at Cranenburg, 1779.
 - 74. Margreth, b. at Cranenburg, 1782.
 - 75. Johann, b. at Cranenburg, 1785.
 - 76. Metta, b. at Cranenburg, 1788.
 - 77. Catharine Elizabeth, b. at Cranenburg, 1790.
 - 78. Henry, b. at Cranenburg, 1794.
- Johann Springer* died in Cranenburg, in 1802, aged 83 years.
-

14. HENRY (HENRICH) SPRINGER (43), son of Johann (20), m. *Anna Burk*, in 1748. Children:

- 79. Margareta, b. Aug. 15, 1749.
- 80. Catharine, b. April 21, 1752.
- 81. Metta, b. Sept. 29, 1754.
- 82. Sophia, b. June 4, 1757.
- 83. Johann, b. Aug. 22, 1761, d. April 24, 1779.
- 84. Claus, b. April 23, 1765, d. April 24, 1779.
- 85. Anna Maria, b. Nov. 12, 1768.

Henrich Springer d. April 23, 1793, aged 71 years.

15. CARSTEN SPRINGER (53), son of Wilkin (23), m. *Rebecca Steffens*, in 1756. Children:

- 86. Anna, b. Aug. 20, 1757.
- [19] 87. Henrich, b. Jan. 17, 1759.
- 88. Wilkin, b. Oct. 24, 1760.
- 89. Karsten, b. Apr. 6, 1763.
- 90. Catharine, b. 1765, d. 1765.
- 91. Catharine, b. 1768.

Carsten Springer d. Dec. 30, 1780, aged 50 years.

16. MEINHART SPRINGER (58), son of Henry (34) and Margaretta (26) Springer, m. *Rebecca Teidman*, Nov. 13, 1818. Children:

- 92. Metta, b. Aug. 28, 1819.
- 93. Johan, b. Feb. 23, 1821.
- 94. Henry, b. May 18, 1823.
- 95. Anna, b. Nov. 2, 1824.

Meinhart Springer was 79 years old when he m.
Date of death not known.

17. HARM SPRINGER (65), son of Claus (41), m. *Lucia Schoemaker*, Nov. 1, 1792. Children:

- 96. Claus, b. Aug. 31, 1793, d. 1793.
 - [20] 97. Claus, b. Sept. 14, 1799, m. Oct. 15, 1824.
 - 98. Herman, b. Jan. 30, 1803.
 - 99. Herman, b. Jan. 27, 1806.
 - 100. Diedrich, b. May 24, 1809.
-

18. HENRICH CHRISTIAN SPRINGER (68), son of Johan (42), m. 1776, *Maria Walters*. Children:

- 101. Trin Margaretta, b. 1777.
 - 102. Maria, b. 1780.
-

19. HENRICH SPRINGER (87), son of Carsten (53), m. *Rebecca Steffens*, Sept. 23, 1785. Children:

- [21] 103. Carsten, b. Oct. 26, 1785, m. 1814.
 - 104. Michael, b. Mar. 31, 1788.
 - 105. Henrich, b. June 5, 1791, d. 1791.
 - 106. Henrich, b. July 13, 1796, d. 1798.
-

20. CLAUS SPRINGER (97), son of Harm (65), m. *Anna Margaretta Baark*, Oct. 15, 1824. Children:

- 107. Herman, b. Jan. 6, 1825.
- 108. Adelheid, b. Jan. 15, 1828.
- 109. Maria, b. Mar. 14, 1830.

21. CARSTEN SPRINGER (103), son of Henry (87), m. *Gesche Tiedman*, in 1814. Children :

- 110. Henrich, b. Oct. 17, 1815.
 - 111. Catharine, b. Dec. 15, 1817.
 - 112. Rebeca, b. Aug. 3, 1820.
 - 113. Claus, b. Mar. 29, 1831.
-

The above is obtained from the parochial registers in the province of Hanover, in the kingdom of Prussia, and consists of certificates of births, marriages and deaths, from the pastors of the churches, in different localities, with the signature and seal of the pastor or Superintendent attached.

The following is made up at Langewiesen, Thuringia, and bears the seal of the church. The first one mentioned, Michael, in this branch of the family, is also a descendant of the Waldenburg line. I have not been able to trace it any farther back than Michael, whose father is supposed to have been

1. GEORGE ANDREAS SPRINGER, another member of the Waldenburg family of Springers, settled at Langewiesen, near Ilmenau, in Thuringia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. His wife was *Louise Rinnebach*. Children :

- [2] 1. Michael, b. 1599, d. March 5, 1678.
-

2. MICHAEL SPRINGER (1), son of George Andreas Springer, m. *Barbara* ———, 1627. She d. Feb. 16, 1662. Children :

- [3] 2. Johann Georg, b. Oct. 10, 1628.

3. JOHANN GEORG SPRINGER (2), son of Michael (1), m. *Anna Catharine Beryman*. Children:
- 3. Anna Catharine, b. Sept. 17, 1648, m. *Eleas Pfister*, Feb. 7, 1668, d. 1669.
 - 4. Ann Sabine, b. March 23, 1652, m. *Hans Kieseewetter*, Nov. 14, 1671, d. 1676
 - [4] 5. Hans Andreas, b. Sept. 13, 1654.
 - 6. Hans Georg, b. Mar. 24, 1657.
 - [5] 7. Hans Casper, b. Jan. 20, 1660.
 - 8. Hans Christian, b. Dec. 21, 1662, d. July 30, 1676.
 - 9. Elizabeth, b. June 1, 1666 (posthumous). *Johann Georg Springer* d. Feb. 25, 1666, aged 38 years.
-

4. HANS ANDREAS SPRINGER (5), son of Johann Georg (2), m. March 9, 1680, *Barbara Schmidt*. Children:

- [6] 10. Hans Wendel, b. Feb. 6, 1681.
 - 11. Anna Catharine, b. Aug. 3, 1683.
 - 12. Infant, b. Oct. 3, 1686.
 - 13. Maria Johanna, b. Mar. 30, 1689.
 - [7] 14. Johann Nicholas, b. Sept. 3, 1691.
 - [8] 15. Casper Christoph, b. July 15, 1694.
 - 16. Barbara Margareta, b. Dec. 26, 1696.
- Hans Andreas Springer* d. Feb. 8, 1729 ; his wife d. Mar. 3, 1729.
-

5. HANS CASPER SPRINGER (7), son of Johann Georg (2), m. *Anna Catharine Schrickler*. Children:

- [9] 17. Johann Georg, b. Sept. 13, 1684.
 - [10] 18. Johann Nicholas, b. Dec. 10, 1688.
- Hans Casper Springer* d. Sept., 1738 ; his wife d. Jan. 12, 1738.

6. HANS WENDEL SPRINGER (10), son of Hans Andreas (5), m. *Anna Barbara Krause*. Children :

- 19. Dorothea Catharine, b. Sept. 3, 1708, m. *Hans Benedict Rose*.
- 20. Magdalena Margaret, b. Dec. 3, 1712.
- 21. Anne Dorothea, b. Nov. 7, 1716, m. *Leonhard Schein*.

[11] 22. Peter Martin, b. Oct. 4, 1719.

- 23. Nicholas Christopher, b. Mar. 5, 1723.

Hans Wendel Springer d. Jan. 5. 1728, aged 47 years.

7. JOHAN NICHOLAS SPRINGER (14), son of Hans Andreas (5), m. *Anna Elizabeth Keiser*, 1717. Children :

- 24. Johan Christoph, b. March 16, 1719, d. Feb. 10, 1800.
- 25. Johann Henrich, b. May 18, 1727, d. 1777.
- 26. Susanna, b. Feb. 22, 1739.

Johann Nicholas Springer d. Aug. 18, 1772, aged 81 years.

8. CASPER CHRISTOPH SPRINGER (15), son of Hans Andreas (5), m. *Anna Margareta Lortul*, 1726. Children :

- 27. Catharine Margareta, b. Feb. 24, 1727.
- 28. Johan Christoph, b. Feb. 14, 1731, d. 1732.
- 29. Anna Catharine, b. Jan. 19, 1736.

Casper Christoph Springer d. Dec. 5, 1762, aged 68 years.

9. JOHAN GEORG SPRINGER (17), son of Hans Casper (7), m. *Margareta Machot*, 1706. Children :

- 30. Christine Magdalena, b. Apr. 18, 1708.

- 31. Maria Sophia, b. Aug. 6, 1711.
- 32. Johann Christian, b. April 7, 1714.
- 33. Anna Catharine, b. Mar. 22, 1716.
- 34. Johan Poppo, b. July 17, 1719.
- 35. Anna Barbara, b. Aug. 2, 1723.

Johan Georg Springer d. Oct. 30, 1729, aged 45 years.

10. JOHANN NICHOLAS SPRINGER (18), son of Hans Casper (7), m. *Anna Barbara Reis*. Children:

- 36. Johan Georg, b. April 7, 1713.
- 37. Georg Christoph, b. July 9, 1715.
- 38. Johan Christian, b. Feb. 26, 1717.
- 39. Johann Frederick, b. Sept. 23, 1718.
- 40. Anna Kunigunda, b. Dec. 2, 1719.
- 41. Johan Wolfgang, b. Dec. 3, 1720.
- 42. Johan Jacob, b. March 8, 1723.
- 43. Johann Sebastian, b. April 25, 1730.
- 44. Johann Leonhard, b. Aug. 6, 1733.

Johann Nicholas Springer d. Jan. 6, 1749, aged 61 years.

11. PETER MARTIN SPRINGER (22), son of Hans Wendel (10), m. *Barbara Catharine Schroter*, July 23, 1755. Children:

- 45. Johann Frederick Martin, b. May 3, 1756.
- [12] 46. Christian Ernst, b. Nov. 1, 1758.
- 47. Fredrica Barbara, b. Dec. 11, 1761.
- 48. Ann Maria, b. Nov. 22, 1766.
- 49. Sophia Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1771.

Peter Martin Springer d. Sept. 21, 1782, aged 63 years.

12. CHRISTIAN ERNST SPRINGER (46), son of Peter Martin (22), m. *Christine Elizabeth Schundz*, Sept. 4, 1781. Children :

- [13] 50. Georg Michael, b. Nov. 29, 1782.
- 51. Andreas Frederick, b. Dec. 24, 1784.
- 52. Johann Christoph, b. July 26, 1786, d. 1858.
- 53. Catharine Elizabeth. b. March 1, 1789.
- [14] 54. Georg Andreas, b. Oct. 27, 1791.
- 55. Dorothea Elizabeth, b. April 20, 1794.
- 56. Georg Andreas, b. July 16, 1796, d. Feb. 22, 1814.
- 57. Maria Margareta, b. Feb. 25, 1799, d. Nov. 19, 1815.
- 58. Sophia Dorothea, b. Sept. 4, 1801, d. Oct. 22, 1815.
- 59. Johan Georg Gottfried, b. March 10, 1804, d. July 29, 1805.

Christian Ernst Springer d. Oct. 8, 1830, aged 72 years.

13. GEORG MICHAEL SPRINGER (50), son of Christian Ernst (46), m. *Maria Margareta Moller*, May 18, 1807. Children :

- [14] 60. Johan Georg, b. May 31, 1807.
- 61. Johanna Dorothea Christine, b. Sept. 28, 1809, m. *Ludwig Voigt*, emigrated to America.
- 62. Johann Christian, b. Oct. 2, 1814, d. June 10, 1817.
- 63. Johann Andreas, b. March 5, 1812, d. Nov. 1, 1815.
- [15] 64. Georg Andreas, b. Apr. 16, 1816, d. April 16, 1868.

- 65. Johann Ludwig, b. Dec. 14, 1819, d. Oct. 19, 1845.
- 66. Johann Bernhard, b. Aug. 8, 1822, emigrated to America.
- 67. Johann Christoph Andreas, b. May 19, 1826, lives in Berlin.
- 68. Johanna Fredrica, b. Dec. 15, 1828, m. *Christian Andreas Kittellebach*, 1851.
- 69. Louise, b. Sept. 9, 1833, m. 1854.

Georg Michael Springer d. June 5, 1865, at the age of 83 years.

14. GEORG ANDREAS SPRINGER (54), son of Christian Ernst (46), m. *Johanna Dorothea Maria Huck*, Oct. 19, 1814. Children:

- [16] 70. Fredrica Barbara Bernhardine, b. Apr. 3, 1817.

Georg Andreas Springer d. June 25, 1865, aged 74 years.

15. JOHAN GEORGE SPRINGER (60), son of Georg Michael (50), m. *Margaretta Christina Eberhardt*, July 27, 1835. Children:

- 71. Johan Christian, b. Aug. 26, 1836.
- 72. Fredrica Mary Louise, b. Oct. 22, 1838.
- 73. Johanna Louise, b. July 30, 1842.
- 74. Johan Christian August, b. June 8, 1845.
- 75. Johanna Dorothea Louise, b. Aug. 1, 1848.
- 76. Emile Fredrica, b. May 16, 1851.
- 77. Johann Andreas Ludwig, b. Dec. 10, 1854.

16. FREDRICA BARBARA BERNHARDINE SPRINGER (70), daughter of Georg Andreas, m. *Johann Frederick Konig*, Mar. 20, 1835. Children :

— 78. Fredrica Wilhelmine Louise Bertha, b. Dec. 9, 1839.

. *Fredrica Barbara Bernhardine Koenig, nee Springer*, d. Mar. 14, 1871.

JOHANN SPRINGER, of Oldendorf, in the Province of Hanover, was born on the 11th of May, 1777, at Oldendorf. He married *Margaretta Lauctze*, of Hagenrube. No other record of him in the church books of the Pastor at Oldendorf. (Communicated by the Superintendent, H. F. Lueders, in Oldendorf.)

——— SPRINGER, a cottager in Kunzendorf, in Schlesien; nothing more could be learned of him. One of his sons, ——— SPRINGER, was a blacksmith, and m. April 15, 1852 in Wolgast, Province of Pomerania, a *Miss Luehr*. They had three children b. in Wolgast. The wife d., and Springer is now (1883), master machinist on a steamboat running between Hull and Antwerp. (Communicated by Superintendent Droysen, in Wolgast, Pomerania.)

——— SPRINGER, said to be a Thuringian, by occupation a weaver, at Gotlow, near Luckenwald, in the Province of Brandenburg, in Prussia, m. and d. at Gotlow. His children were

JOHANN CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, who was a hammersmith in Gotlow, where he was b. in 1766 on the 25th of Nov. He was also married there but the name of his wife is not recorded. He had a son

JOHANN CARL FREDERICK SPRINGER, (according to

the later entries in the church register at Gotlow, his name appears as CARL FREDERICK SPRINGER) b. at Gotlow, Feb. 8, 1792. He was an iron founder and worked in Kutzdorf. He was m. Aug. 3, 1823, at Neumuehl, in the District (county) of Konigsberg, in the Newmark, Brandenburg, to the widow *Fredrica Maehler nee Schwensee*. Their children were

1. JOHANN CARL FREDERICK SPRINGER, b. March 26, 1824, at Kutzdorf, (certificate from Pastor Daube of the Evangelical Church), m. Nov. 22, 1846 to *Miss Charlotte Glase*, at Neumuehl. Children:

- 1. Carl August, b. Dec. 19, 1850.
- 2. Carl Frederick Anton, b. Aug. 13, 1855.
- 3. Herman Franz, b. Aug. 12, 1857.
- 4. Ernest Leopold Otto Moritz, b. Sept. 4, 1859.

2. WILHELM AUGUST SPRINGER, son of Johann Carl Frederick, the iron founder, was b. Jan. 14, 1827, m. July 5, 1857, *Johanna Maria Elizabeth Peters*, dau. of Maria Elizabeth Peters, at Wolgast, (certificate from Wolgast, under seal). Their children:

- 1. Marie Louise Augusta, b. Aug. 18, 1857; d. 1857, at Wolgast.
- 2. Henrietta Caroline Amalia, b. July 11, 1859, at Wolgast.
- 3. Johan Carl Frederick, b. Oct. 25, 1861, d. 1862, at Wolgast.
- 4. Maria Fredrica Auguste, b. Sep. 17, 1864, at Wolgast
- 5. Gustave Albertine Maria, b. June 6, 1866, at Wolgast.

In Lamstedt Springers are quite numerous. Rev. Umland, pastor of the Evangelical Church there

says the name appears upon the first year's records of the church.

There are also a good many in Varel, in Oldenburg. Among them is WILHELM SPRINGER a baker, and AUGUST SPRINGER, a butcher. They are also well known in Schlesien; a teacher named Springer lives at Gottesburg, in the Waldenburg District.

At the gymnasium in Colberg, Pomerania, a singing teacher is located by the name of J. SPRINGER.

In England there are many Springers, but they, like many in the different States of the German Empire, cannot trace out a connected lineage.

One of the English Springers, is ABRAHAM SPRINGER, who died in Christ's Church Parish, at Southampton. He had a son:

JOHN, who was a carpenter, b. in 1767, and m. *Anne Searle* in Southampton. He died in 1831 leaving a son:

JOHN, also a carpenter, he lived at No. 2 Notting Hill Grove, Kensington, London. He was born in St. George's Parish, London, Nov. 5, 1808, and m. Dec. 11, 1831, in Parish of Stratford Bows, in the County of Middlesex. He has ten children, who with the exception of the youngest, a 19 year old dau., are all married and have families of their own.

In the marriage register of St. Nicholas Church, at Stralsund, appears the marriage of C. J. FRANZ SPRINGER, from the District of Oppeln, in Schlesien, and the marriage of his eldest son.

In the death register of St. Johannis Church, of St. Jurgen, appears a notice of the death of *Anna Sophia Maria*, Jan. 24, 1875, the daughter of C. J. Franz Springer. In the same church is a notice of

the death of Albert Herman Emil Springer, b. at Stralsund, son of the same.

GEORGE SPRINGER, juryman and cavalryman, at Steinau, Kirchspiel, Langenwaltersdorf, in Schlesien, near the Post-Station, Goertesdorf, was born in 1704. He was m. to *N. Wild* and died at Steinau, in 1760. Of his children one was

GOTTFRIED SPRINGER, gardner, tailor and weaver, at Steinau, b. there Jan. 23, 1744, m. there Apr. 18, 1768, first to *Susanna Uchmich*, of Steinau, second to *Rosina Krehler*, and a third time to *Maria Elizabeth Kinner*. He died Oct. 15, 1800. The children by his first wife were

- 1. George Frederick, b. at Steinau, Jan. 18, 1770.
- 2. Maria Elizabeth, b. Oct. 20, 1771.
- 3. Johan Frederick Gottlob, b. Feb. 24, 1774.
- 4. Johan Gottfried, b. Feb. 12, 1776.
- * 5. Christoph Frederick, b. Dec. 15, 1777.
- 6. Johan Christoph, b. May 5, 1781.
- 7. Anna Maria, b. Jan. 23, 1784.
- 8. Anna Christian, b. May 5, 1786.
- 9. Johanna Eleanore, b. Dec. 26, 1788.

With the birth of this child the mother died. By the second marriage was:

- 10. Ehrenfried, b. Aug. 25, 1792. Children of third marriage were:
- 11. Anna Rosina, b. Jan. 5, 1797.
- 12. Johan Gottlob, b. Oct. 20, 1799, who settled at Freiburg, where he still lives. He married *Caroline Wilhemine Ruehr*, in Freiburg, at the Church of the Holy Virgin, July 19,

1829. He had ten children, four of whom are dead and the remaining six are

- 1. August, working in a confectionery establishment in London, England, married an English woman and has four children.
- 2. Robert, m. in London, England, where he kept an inn, d. 1856, leaving three children.
- 3. Oswald Herman Springer, cabinet maker, in London.
- 4. Clements, went to America before the late civil war, since which time nothing is known of him 600, marks deposited for him in London, awaits his order.
- 5. Julius Louis, a fine cabinet maker, in Freiburg, Saxony, m. but has no children.
- 6. Emil Wilhelm, m. *Annie Bullock* and lives in London ; they have no children.

Johan Henrich Tedder, grosses und vollstaendiges Universal Lexicon, 1773, speaks of one JACOB SPRINGER, b. on a journey made by his mother at Brannau, near the Silesia frontier, on the 1st day of July, 1431. His father was MICHAEL SPRINGER, b. 1409 at Breslau, in the Province of Silesia, m. *Catharina Josaphine Wagener*, at Habelschwerdt in the County of Glatz, Province of Silesia, where he d. in 1480. MICHAEL was descended from the *Counts of Weldenstein* and from the younger branch of that line.

"JACOB SPRINGER (eldest son of MICHAEL), was a Dominican monk in the 15th century, born in Bohemia (at Brannau), was a Doctor of Theology and Prior in his Convent. In the year 1464 Duke Charles of Burgundy surrounded the city of Neuss on the Rhine, and the inhabitants of Cologne were anxious that he would surround that city also, Jacob Springer therefore opened the so-called "Rozery" Fraternity, hoping thereby to help the invasion of the enemy.

After that time he was provincial of his convent for Germany, "because of his belonging to an old family, which for several centuries belonged to the highest nobility in Silesia," (Counts Springer of Wel-denstein). The Pope, Sextus IV., procured for him from the king the appointment of Inquisitor General for Germany. He was ordered to burn the heretic's and all the Waldenses in Germany. He was sometimes very severe with persons accused of heresy, who were so unfortunate as not to have his sympathy. In 1479, at Mainz on the Rhine, he condemned "Job. de Wesalia Paradoxa." (It was again published in a new edition). Jacob Springer was yet living in 1494, at Cologne. He died on a voyage to Rome, date unknown. He was an eminent writer in his day and was the author of "*Maleus Maleficarum*," (a book widely circulated). It was printed at Leon, 1482; Nuenburg, 1494; Paris, 1520; Cologne, 1520; Venice, 1576; Frankfort, 1580; Leon, 1620 and 1669."

In Fischlinius, Biogr. Praecip. Viror., Vol. 11., page 170, is mentioned "BALTHASAR SPRINGER died the last of Sept., 1592—was Superintendent at Wis-bronn, in the County of Castell, in Franconia. With high permission he went to Weimar and was there

clergyman (Chaplain), at the Court of the Grand Duke. His wife's name was *Genophaea*, daughter of Andreas Hesse, at Wunsingen. His son was

ELIAS SPRINGER, b. March 11, 1592 at Wisbronn, in the County of Castell, in Franconia. He was about six months old at the death of his father. His mother took him with her to Franconia, and afterwards put him in school at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. In 1610 he went to school a short time in Babenhausen; in 1616 he again went to school in Babenhausen and soon after was made professor of music in the University. In 1618 he made his dissertation over "Die Lehre vom Glauben und Guten Werken," after which he was made Doctor of Theologie. He married at Babenhausen, in 1620. In 1635 he was made Superintendent at Herrenberg. Here he became General Inspector of the Diocese of Adelberg, he finally became the adviser of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and General Superintendent at Hirshau. His wife was a daughter of Johan George Sigwart, Professor of Theologie in the University of Tübingen. He died at Stuttgart at the age of 73, leaving eleven children.

SPRINGER'S OF ANSPACH, AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA.

1. HANS SPRINGER, at Henhart, near Anspach, in Upper Austria, b. 1578, married *Catharine Heintl* in 1605. I have been unable to learn to what line he belonged. He died in 1630, at the age of 52 years, leaving a son,

[2] 1. George, b. 1608, at Henhart, near Anspach.

2. GEORGE SPRINGER (1), son of Hans, married first to *Magdalena Fischer*, 1636, she d. in 1654, m. secondly to *Rosina Meider*, 1655. Children:

— 2. Christopher, b. Mar. 2, 1638, d. at Griesbach, in Bavaria, July 9, 1699. Unmarried.

— 3. Matthaeus, b. Jan. 30, 1644, at Henhart. No further record.

[3] 4. George, b. June, 1646, at Henhart.

— 5. Stephanus, b. Aug. 1, 1647, at Henhart. No further record.

— 6. Wolfgang, b. Sept. 3, 1655. No further record.

[4] 7. Jacob, b. July 18, 1667.

3. GEORGE SPRINGER (4), son of George (1), m. *Maria Grimparzer*, at Griesbach, in Bavaria, on the 11th of August, 1677. Children:

— 8. George, b. at Griesbach, Jan. 24, 1679, m. No children.

— 9. Catharine, b. at Griesbach, Nov. 16, 1680. No descendants found.

- [5] 10. Nicholas, b. at Griesbach, Dec. 3, 1682.
 — 11. Mathias, b. at Griesbach, Feb. 19, 1685.
 Descendants not found.
 — 12. Maria, b. at Griesbach, Dec. 9, 1686, d.
 Dec. 22, 1686.
 — 13. Margareta, b. at Griesbach, April 15,
 1689, d. May 2, 1689.
 [6] 14. Simon, b. at Griesbach, Oct. 23, 1690.
George Springer d. at Griesbach, Dec. 15, 1714,
 aged 68 years.
-

4. JACOB SPRINGER (7), son of George (1), m. *Rosine Grading*, of Anspach, 1717. Children:

- [7] 15. Jacob, b. 1718.
-

5. NICHOLAS SPRINGER (10), son of George (4), m. *Maria* ——. Children:

- 16. Joseph, b. at Griesbach, Mar. 16, 1713.
 [8] 17. Maria, b. at Griesbach, May 11, 1714.
 — 18. Maria Regina, b. at Griesbach, Aug. 19,
 1715, m. No children.
 — 19. Franz Michael, b. at Griesbach, Sept. 7,
 1716.
 — 20. Juliane, b. at Griesbach, Feb. 13, 1718.
 — 21. Maria (I.), b. at Griesbach, Jan. 25, 1719,
 d. in infancy.
 — 22. Maria Anna, b. at Griesbach, March 19,
 1720.
 — 23. Maria (II.), b. at Griesbach, March 16,
 1721, d. in infancy.
 — 24. Johann (I.), b. at Griesbach, June 22,
 1722, d. in infancy.
 — 25. Andreas Johann, b. at Griesbach, Nov.
 22, 1723.

- 26. Johann, b. at Griesbach, March 17, 1725,
d. in infancy.

Nicholas Springer d. April 23, 1763.

6. SIMON SPRINGER (14), son of George (4), m.
Maria Eva ———, Feb. 27, 1715, in Griesbach, i.
Bavaria. Children:

- 27. Franz, b. June 23, 1716.
- 28. Maria Franzisca, b. May 27, 1717.
- 29. Maria Theresia, b. Sept. 22, 1719, m.
Joseph Wimmer, forester. No children.
- 30. Anton, b. March 5, 1721.
- 31. Joseph Mathias, b. Feb. 4, 1723, d. in
infancy.
- 32. Maria Eva, b. Sept. 2, 1725.
- [9] 33. Joseph, b. Sept. 5, 1727.
- 34. Andreas, b. March 1, 1730, d. 1730.
- 35. Johann Andreas, b. March 9, 1731.
- 36. Simon, Feb. 11, 1734, d. in }
infancy. } Twins.
- 37. Maria Juliane, b. Feb. 11, }
1734, d. in infancy. }

Simon Springer d. at Griesbach, Nov. 8, 1734.

7. JACOB SPRINGER (15), son of Jacob (7), of
Henhart, m. about 1748, certificate of marriage and
death can not be given on account of the records of
Anspach from 1736 to 1815 having been burnt.
1846. Children:

- [10] 38. Johann, b. about 1751.
-

8. MARIA SPRINGER (17), dau. of Nicholas (10), of
Griesbach, m. *Stephen* ———, 1735. She was again

m. Jan. 2, 1746 to *Peter Ponhartsperger*, of Griesbach.
Children :

[11] 39. Juliane, b. 1746.

[12] 40. Maria Catharine, b. Nov. 15, 1756.

9. JOSEPH SPRINGER (38), son of Simon (14), of Griesbach, in Bavaria, m. *Maria Wirrer*, in Jan. 1757. Children :

— 41. Maria Catharine, b. Nov. 10, 1757, m. Jan. 13, 1777, to *Adam Geyer*.

— 42. Afra Clara, b. Apr. 20, 1759, d. single, Sept. 23, 1777.

[13] 43. Joseph Anton, b. June 7, 1761.

[14] 44. Joseph, b. June 11, 1763.

[15] 45. Georg Joseph, b. March 17, 1765.

— 46. Anna Maria, b. Aug. 15, 1767, d. 1767.

— 47. Ferdinand, b. Oct. 19, 1768.

— 48. Andreas, b. Oct. 14, 1769, d. 1770.

— 49. Johan Michael, b. March 16, 1771.

— 50. Anna, b. Sept. 2, 1772, d. 1778.

Joseph Springer d. Dec. 15, 1797, at Griesbach, aged 70 years.

10. JOHAN SPRINGER (33), son of Jacob (15), of Henhart, near Anspach, bought property in Fridburg, Parish of Lengan, Upper Austria, in 1783, where he m. Nov. 12, 1783, *Anna Maria Bauman*, of Johnspurg. Children :

[16] 51. Michael, b. at Fridburg, Oct. 9, 1787.

— 52. Johan, b. at Fridburg, May 17, 1789, m. *Franzisca Leistl*, one dau. Maria.

— 53. Anna Maria, b. at Fridburg, July 27, 1793, m. *Franz Zaver Vizthum*, of Weisau.

- 54. Jacob, b. at Fridburg, May 9, 1795,
m. *Franzisca Hoevl*, of Heiligenstadt.
- 55. Theresia, b. at Fridburg, Jan. 11, 1797,
m. *Bernhardt Lirk*.
- 56. Anna, b. at Fridburg, June 1, 1798, m.
Johan Ober.
- 57. Eva, b. at Fridburg, Dec. 20, 1801, m.
Franz Loboieck.

Johan Springer d. Sept. 6, 1828, at Fridburg, about
77 years of age.

11. JULIANE PONHARTSPERGER (39), dau. of Maria
(Springer) (17), m. July 5, 1767, *Frederick Ammer-*
ding, of Griesbach. Children :

[17] 58. Katharina, b. 1779.

— 59. Theresia, b. April 12, 1784, m. *Dr. Ed-*
mund Kalchgruber, of Griesbach.

— 60. Franz Zaver, b. Aug. 2, 1786.

[18] 61. Franzisca, b Aug. 17. 1788.

Juliane Ponhartspurger d. Sept. 5, 1829, aged 83
years.

12. MARIA CATHARINE PONHARTSPERGER (40), dau.
of Maria (Springer) (16), m. June 28, 1782, *Petrus*
Dametshauser, of Soldenau. Children :

— 62. Johann Georg, b. March. 29, 1783, d.
1783.

— 63. Georg, b. Nov. 17, 1791.

Maria Catharine d. at Soldenau——.

13. JOSEPH ANTON SPRINGER (43), son of Joseph
(33), m. *Anna Maria Knillinger*, April 30, 1787, at

Winhoering Railway Station, Neu-Oetting, in Bavaria. Children :

- [19] 64. Anton, b. Aug. 8, 1788.
- [20] 65. Joseph, b. June 3, 1789.
- [21] 66. Franz Xaver, b. Dec. 30, 1791.
- [22] 67. Maria Anna, b. Feb. 17, 1793.
- [23] 68. Monica, b. Feb. 15, 1794.
- 69. Theresia, b. Oct. 16, 1798, d. 1839, no children.
- [24] 70. Catharine, b. March 15, 1800.
- [25] 71. Clara, b. Aug. 6, 1801.
- [26] 72. Ignatz, b. June 11, 1803, living in 1882.
- [27] 73. Franzisca, b. June 11, 1803.

Joseph Anton Springer, d. in Bavaria, Jan. 29, 1833, aged 72 years.

14. JOSEPH SPRINGER (44), son of Joseph (33), of Griesbach, m. Nov. 18, 1792, *Maria Eiblmier*, of Stubenburg. Children :

- 74. Anna Springer, b. Dec. 1, 1788.
- 75. Barbara Springer, b. Aug. 16, 1793.

Joseph Springer d. June 6, 1803, at the age of 40 years.

15. GEORG JOSEPH SPRINGER (45), son of Joseph (33), m. *Johanna Rittinger*, in 1793. They lived at Gergweis. Children :

- [28] 76. Maria Magdalena, b. July 19, 1795.
- 77. Maria, b. Dec. 15, 1802, m. *Franz Gessl*, Feb. 24, 1824, one child, Antonius.

It is not known where or when *Georg Joseph* died.

16. MICHAEL SPRINGER (51), son of Johan (38), m. first, *Magdalena Schmidhamer*, of Lohnspurg, Aug. 27,

1821, no children. m. second, *Franziska Schnalinger*, Sept. 27, 1847. Children :

- 78. Katharina, b. Sept. 24, 1848.
- 79. Michael, b. Dec. 10, 1849.
- 80. Johann, b. Dec. 10, 1852.
- 81. Franzisca, b. Dec. 21, 1859.

Michael Springer d. Sept 1, 1865, aged 78 years.

17. KATHARINA AMMERDINGER (58), d. of Juliane Pönhartsperger (39), of Griesbach, m. *Jacob Busch*. Children :

- 82. Frederick, b. June 4, 1805, d. 1807.
- 83. Juliane, b. May 26, 1809, d. 1811.

Katharina d. Jan. 12, 1812, aged 33 years.

18. FRANZISCA PONHARTSPERGER (61), dau. of Juliane (39), m. Nov. 13, 1804, *Joseph Buchleiterer*. Children :

- 84. Maria, b. Sept. 3, 1805.
- 85. Anna Maria, b. June 2, 1806, d. 1806.
- 86. Michael, b. July 27, 1807.
- 87. Franzisca, b. Nov. 27, 1808, d. 1860.
Single.
- 88. Anna Maria, b. June 30, 1810, d. 1810.
- 89. Anna, b. Aug. 28, 1811, d. 1812.
- 90. Andreas, b. Aug. 18, 1812, d. 1814.
- 91. Franz Zaver, b. Nov. 13, 1814, d. 1815.
- 92. Theresia, b. Oct. 25, 1817, d. 1818.

Franziska d. Jan. 22, 1862, at the age of 74 years.

19. ANTON SPRINGER (64), son of Joseph Anton (43), of Winhoering, in Bavaria, m. Feb. 27, 1810 ;

name of wife not given in the Parish register.
Children :

- 93. Anton, b. Aug. 8, 1812, d. July 27, 1879, single.
- 94. Franzisca (I), b. Aug. 23, 1813, d. in infancy.
- 95. Leopold, b. Nov. 6, 1814.
- 96. Franzisca (II), b. Feb. 14, 1817, d. June 22, 1868 ; m. but no children.
- 97. Juliane, b. Dec. 29, 1818.
- 98. Caroline, b. Feb. 26, 1819.
- 99. Joseph, b. — — —

Anton Springer d. at Winhoering on the 16th day of Oct., 1861, aged 73 years.

20. JOSEPH SPRINGER (65), son of Joseph Anton (43), m. June 30, 1815, *Monica Hahn*, of Hoell, where he settled. Children :

- 100. Anna, b. March 2, 1818.
- 101. Johan Michael, b. July 5, 1820.
- 102. Monica, b. May 22, 1825.

Joseph Springer d. at Hoell, Dec. 2, 1857, aged 68 years.

21. FRANZ XAVER SPRINGER (66), son of Joseph Anton (43), m. March 15, 1821, *Helena Rendecker*, of Frostberg. Children :

- 103. Alois, b. March 7, 1824, d. July 6, 1874, unmarried.
- 104. Maria Anna, b. Sept. 20, 1826, single.
- 105. Franz Xaver, b. Jan. 19, 1828, d. Feb. 19, 1878, unmarried.
- 106. Maria Helena, b. July 7, 1829, m. *Stephen Berwein*, hatter, March 18, 1869.

- 107. August Ludwig, b. Aug. 2, 1832, m. *Maria Anna Sedlmaier*, of Diessen, in Bavaria, April 21, 1872.
- 108. Amalia, b. April 10, 1836, single.
- 109. Hedwig, b. April 2, 1838, m. *Sebastian Scheizach*, Post-master at Kraiburg, in Bavaria, 1869, d. June 29, 1875. No children.

Franz Xaver Springer d. Nov. 28, 1854, at the age of 63 years.

22. MARIA ANNA SPRINGER (67), dau. of Joseph Anton, (43), of Winhoering, m. *Simon Thaler*, Oct. 20, 1817 of Alt-Oetting. Children :

- 110. Anna Maria, b. Nov. 6, 1819.
- 111. Simon, b. Mar. 29, 1823.
- 112. Victoria, b. Feb. 20, 1825.
- 113. Joseph Bernhart, b. Nov. 4, 1833.

Maria Anna d. March 21, 1867, aged 74 years.

23. MONIČA SPRINGER (68), dau. of Joseph Anton (43), m. *Chrysant Fischer*, of Pocking, Bavaria, Feb. 17, 1819. Children :

- 114. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 27, 1820.
- 115. Anton, b. Oct. 9, 1821.
- 116. Anna, b. Jan. 18, 1823.
- 117. Chrysant, b. June 5, 1824, unmarried.
- 118. Caroline, b. Aug. 3, 1825, d. 1855.
- 119. Joseph, b. Nov. 17, 1826,
d. Nov. 18, 1826.
- 120. Frederick, b. Nov. 17, 1826,
d. 1826.
- 121. Amalia, b. Sept. 2, 1828, d. March 21, 1829.

} Twins.

- 122. Monica, b. Aug. 11, 1829.
 - 123. Criszens, b. Feb. 2, 1830, d. 1830.
- Monica* d. Sept. 10, 1831, age 37 years.
-

24. CATHABINE SPRINGER (70), dau. of Joseph Anton (43), of Winhoering, m. *Franz Auer*, Castle-gardener at Winhoering, Nov. 13, 1821. Children:

- 124. Caroline, b. April 22, 1823.
 - 125. Franzisca, b. Oct. 27, 1827, unmarried.
 - 126. Joseph, b. March 14, 1831.
 - 127. Ludwig, b. June 18, 1837, bookbinder, unmarried.
-

25. CLARA SPRINGER (71), dau. of Joseph Anton (43), of Winhoering, m. Jan. 24, 1826, *George Schweinsroster*, of Rothalmunster. Children:

- 128. George, b. Oct. 13, 1833.
 - 129. Ludwig, b. Aug. 23, 1835, d. 1842.
 - 130. Heinrich, b. July 9, 1840.
-

26. IGNATZ SPRINGER (72), son of Joseph Anton (43) of Winhoering, m. first, *Theresia Forstmayer*, Jan. 16, 1837, she d. Nov. 21, 1839, no children; m. second, *Eilzabeth Stolz*, Feb. 10, 1840. Children:

- 131. Joseph, b. at Toeging, Bavaria, Jan. 22, 1841.
 - 132. Georg, b. at Winhoering, Bavaria, Jan. 26, 1842.
 - 133. Martin, b. Feb. 24, 1843, unmarried.
 - 134. Ignatz, b. at Neu-Oetting, March 24, 1844.
-

27. FRANZISCA SPRINGER (73), dau. of Joseph

Anton (43), m. *Franz Grainer*, Sept. 26, 1837.

Children :

— 135. *Caecilia*, b. at Alt-Oetting, Nov. 23, 1838.

— 136. *Franz Seraph*, b. at Alt-Oetting, Feb. 29, 1840.

— 137. *Anton*, b. April 24, 1845.

Franzisca Springer Grainer d. Dec. 5, 1865, aged 62 years.

28. *MARIA MAGDALENA SPRINGER* (76), dau. of *Georg Joseph* (45), m. *Joseph Buchner*, of Witting May 28, 1822. Children :

— 138. *Catharine*, b. Dec. 27, 1818, m., d. May 17, 1847.

— 139. *Franzisca*, b. Oct. 24, 1822, m. *Johann Oberecker*, Aug. 2, 1855, two children.

— 140. *Joseph*, b. April 30, 1824, single.

JOHANN SPRINGER d. at Augsburg, 1601. He was a notary public at Augsburg, and was well known as a German poet. He wrote over the signature of *Johan Sprengins*. Among other writings he translated *Josephus*, *Homer*, *Virgil*, and several other works. He was also the Author of "*Carmina*," a book widely circulated, and re-printed.

JUSTUS SPRINGER wrote A. D. 1607 a dissertation "*de Pace Religionis Contra*," Burchartum.

DANIEL SPRINGER, b. Sept. 22, 1656, at Breslau, in Silesia, and d. there in 1722. He was a linguist, studied at the Universities of Breslau, Leipzig, and Wittenberg. In 1705 was made Professor of Oriental

languages at Breslau. He wrote a book entitled "The Eagle," in the Hebrew language, which he dedicated to the Emperor Leopold, of Austria, (Silesia until 1756 was an Austrian Province). He wrote a conversation between a Christian and a Jew, printed at Breslau in 1705, and translated the works of several authors from the Hebrew into the German language. He belonged to the Waldenburg family.

SPRENGER.

JOHANN THEODORE SPRINGER was Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Heidelberg, in Baden, afterwards of a University in Hesse, and at a later period in Saxony, Magdeburg. In 1662 he was made a member of the Court of the Palatine, and finally was sent from that court as Ambassador to Saltzburg.

He was also known as Johan Theodore *Sprenger*. He was the Author of:

1. Synopsin Juris publica.
2. Institutiones Jurisprudentia publicae. Frankfort 1659, 1667, in quarto.
3. Fontes Juris Publici Romani-Germanica. Frankfort, 1667.
4. Opuscula juridica minova de dotatilis de modico, de domo. Frankfort, 1668.
5. Lucernam moderni status Sac. Rom. Frankfort, 1667.
6. Poloniam nov. antiquam. Frankfort, 1656.
7. Roman novam. Frankfort, 1667.
8. Tacitum Axiomaticum.
9. Bonum Principiem. Frankfort, 1655.
10. Decisiones aliquot Juridicas de Substitutinibus, etc. Frankfort, 1666.
11. Responsa in Materia usurarum. Frankfort, 1666.
12. De Vicareatu S. R. J. Gottengen, 1665.
13. Johannis Theodorus Springerus succinate

Praxis et Uano Globi coelestis et terrestris aucta a D. R. Machem. Tende, 1691.

14. *Compendium ex integro Tractatu de processibus exemplarium adjunctum est similiter Compendium juris cameralis novissimu.* 1666.

(See *Documenta tabular Bibont*).

This JOHANN THEODORE SPRINGER (SPRENGER), is the progenitor of the family SPRENGER, now quite numerous, some of them have already reached the United States. Like their cousins, the Springers, they have scattered far and wide. From Johann Theodore Springer descended :

1. GEORGE CHRISTOPH SPRENGER, b. 1748, d. 1795.
Children :

- [2] 1. Christoph Frederick, b. May 26, 1780.
- 2. Johann Michael, b. April 9, 1781.
- 3. Katharina Barbara, b. May 5, 1787.
- 4. Ludwig, b. April 26, 1788.
- 5. Agnes, b. Oct. 4, 1792.

2. CHRISTOPH FREDERICK SPRENGER (1), son of George Christoph (1), m. ———— Aug. 3. 1825.
Children :

- [3] 6. Christoph Frederick, b. Jan. 7, 1826.
- 7. Karl Frederick, b. July 19, 1827.
- 8. Catharine Elizabeth, b. May 7, 1830.
- [4] 9. Gottlieb Frederick, b. Nov. 4, 1821.

Christoph Frederick Sprenger d. April 25, 1844, aged 64 years.

3. CHRISTOPH FREDERICK SPRENGER (6), son of Christoph Frederick (1), m. ————. Children :

- 12. Louisa Fredrica, b. Oct. 23, 1850.

- 13. Ernst Wilhelm, b. Aug. 3, 1854.
 - 14. Karl Frederick, b. April 7, 1858.
 - 15. Philipine Pauline, b. April 12, 1862.
 - 16. Gottlieb Julius, b. Aug. 6, 1866.
-

4. GOTTLIEB FREDERICK SPRENGER (9), son of Christoph Frederick (1), m. *Christine Philippine Bott*.
Children :

- 17. Louisa Philippine, b. Dec. 9, 1852.
- 18. Christoph Frederick, b. April 11, 1858.
- 19. Christian Wilhelmine, b. Dec. 29, 1861.
- 20. Ernst Wilhelmine, b. April 14, 1867.
- 21. Karl August, b. May 7, 1871.

MEMBERS OF THE SPRINGER FAMILY IN SWEDEN.

After the treaty of Westphalia (1648), Christopher, the father of Lorentz, Carl and Jacob, whose descendants are in America, removed from Lamstedt, Germany, to Stockholm, Sweden, where quite a number of his brothers and sisters followed him. The following was obtained from the records in Sweden with the aid of Stephen H. Springer, Esq., of Des Moines, Iowa. They are all of the Waldenburg line. I have not gone to the trouble of trying to locate them particularly, any farther than as above stated.

CARL JULIUS SPRINGER, attorney, d. May 14, 1768, m. *Anna Charlotta Winecken*. Children:

- 1. Maria Sophia, b.——, m. *Johan Abraham Andberg*, surgeon in the County of Stockholm, 1768, dismissed 1781, resided afterwards at Hudikswall, as practising City Surgeon, d. Dec. 30, 1804, m. second wife, widow, *Brita Merg*, 1798.
 - 2. Carl Emanuel, b. 1752.
 - 3. Johan Gabriel, 1760.
 - 4. Eva Charlotta, b. 1762.
 - 5. Julius Abraham, b. 1768.
-

CHRISTINA SPRINGER m. *Andrus Hammarberg*, a sailor. Children:

- 1. Christina, b. 1752, at Stockholm.
- 2. Anna Sophia, b. 1754, at Stockholm.

——— SPRINGER. Children:

- 1. Margareta, d. unmarried, in 1733.
- 2. Christopher, counsellor of the Superior Court.

CHRISTOPHER SPRINGER, counsellor of the Superior Court, mentioned above, m. ———. Children:

- 1. Johan, counsellor of the Superior Court.
- 2. Lars (Lorentz), chancellor clerk in the War office.
- 3. Christopher, merchant.
- 4. Margareta, m. *H. Bruse*, military judge.
- 5. Magdalena, d. unmarried.
- 6. Carl, clerk.
- 7. Anton, m. *Anna Lokars*.
- 8. Anna Sophia.

LORENTZ SPRINGER, bookkeeper, m. *Christina Scherf*. Children:

- 1. Margareta, b. 1710.
- 2. Lorentz, b. 1710. } Twins.
- 3. Gabriel, b. 1714.
- 4. Hans Christopher, b. 1717.

ARNDT SPRINGER, shoemaker, d. about 1689, owned stone house at Stockholm, m. *Catharine Springer*. Children:

- 1. Berndt, b. ———, went abroad in 1701.
- 2. Johan, b. ———, goldsmith, at Hamburg, in 1701.
- 3. Aaron, b. ———, in employ of merchant, Jacob Brandt.
- 4. Jacob, b. ———, goldsmith.

JOHAN SPRINGER, in Swedish Navy, m. ———
Petersdotter.

JOHAN SPRINGER, clothshearer, m. 1739.

JOHAN OLFSON SPRINGER, sea captain d. 1698,
 owned stone house in Stockholm. Children:

- 1. Johan.
 - 2. Sigfried.
-

LUDWIG SPRINGER, sea captain, d. 1675. Children :
 1. Johan, captain, lieutenant. Children :

- 1. Catharine.
 - 2. Nicholas, sea captain, his dau. Catharine
 m. a sailor, who died a prisoner in
 Turkey, 1735.
-

CATHARINE dau. of Nicholas, m. ——— *Dragen*, sea
 captain.

MARTIN SPRINGER, in the Russian Navy, d. 1735.

JOHAN SPRINGER was in the Dutch Navy.

CHRISTOPHER SPRINGER, b. May 6, 1704, in Stock-
 holm, Sweden, was a political partisan in 1741, and
 was sentenced the following year to prison for life ;
 was incarcerated at Marstrand, from whence he made
 his escape and went to Petersburg, Russia, where
 he became assessor on the Board of Commerce.
 He afterwards went to London, England, where he
 was living in 1775, an adherent and intimate friend
 of Swedenborg.

CHRISTOPHER SPRINGER, supposed to be the above
 mentioned, was a wholesale dealer in London, where
 he died. He was m. at Stockholm, Sweden, to

Christina Tottic, who died in Stockholm, Dec. 31, 1766. Children :

- 1. Thomas, b. at Stockholm, Sept. 7, 1741,
d. there, a broker, 1818.
 - 2. Walter, b. ———, resided at Hernstadt,
in 1800.
 - 3. Christina, m. *W. J. Peterson*, had one
son and two daughters.
-

Many descended from the Swedish families, remain in Sweden, some in Denmark, and others in Germany, while others of the same families have found their way to the United States.

ANCIENT GERMAN.

About the middle of the third century there appeared near the lower Rhine a confederacy of German tribes known as *Franks*. They are believed to be the same which were known to the Romans in the time of the first Emperors, as Sigambri, Chamavi, Bructeri, Catti, &c. Of these the Sigambri, (a tribe, said by some writers to have descended from the Scythians), were the most powerful. All speculations upon the origin of the German tribes, their relation to other branches of the Arian race, and the routes by which they reached Europe, belong to the sciences of ethnology and antiquities.

Scholars are agreed that the languages of the Celtic, German and Slavonic tribes, with the ancient tongues of Persia, India, Greece and Italy, have enough in common to prove that they are but modifications or branches of one original language, spoken ages ago by the common ancestors of these people.

The land was not a common possession, but the soil in part became the property of the individual freeman, and the citizens who were such only by virtue of their interest in the land, were distinguished by their proud and independent spirit. They disliked inclosed villages, and especially walled towns, which seemed to them like prisons, yet they sometimes surrounded a strong place with wall and ditch as a refuge. Every proprietor set along his

borders block-houses, built firmly and strongly of trunks of trees, and the gables washed with lime. He cultivated his land by the labor of slaves, or received contributions from his dependents. For himself, war and the chase or idleness, were the only occupations worthy of a freeman. The land abounded in game, and most of the clothing was made of furs; but the women wore linen cloth, and gold and silver ornaments were not uncommon among the rich. The people held sacred their home life, and especially the marriage tie, which was formed by the man offering to the maiden, not gold, but a steed, a yoke of oxen and arms. The women then lived in high honor, not only as the lady and mistress of the household, but as the companion, counsellor and friend of her husband. The women would often accompany the army as it marched out to battle, and their shouts fired the soldiers hearts. The children of freemen and slaves grew up together, until the right of bearing arms distinguished the freemen. Their arms consisted of the terrible spear or lance, called *framea*, which they threw to an incredible distance, and of swords, long lances, axes, clubs, and bows and arrows. Their shields were of wood, painted with gaudy colors. They had also horsemen, clad in armor, while the footmen who were mingled with them in the fight, were without coats of mail. They formed for battle in the shape of a wedge, in which they were arranged according to family and district, each tribe having the figure of some wild beast borne before it as its standard. Before the fight they struck up their *Barrit*, or battle song. It was no disgrace to give way, but the warrior must not lose his shield. They

had no temples, but prayed to the gods in groves and forests; nor had they, like the Celts, a professional priesthood, but, in the ancient Arian fashion the father exercised the priestly office for his household, and the nobleman for his clan and district, by offerings and invocations to the gods. But there were many religious customs; lots were cast, the flight of birds watched, the neighing of horses carefully listened to as portents, and the result of a battle was predicted according to that of a previously arranged combat; similar regard was paid to days and seasons, new moon and full moon. The great virtues of the people—bravery, chastity, truth and hospitality—were shadowed only by the vices of drunkenness and gambling, but even in these practices their invincible pluck and their delicate sense of honor extorted admiration. They had, besides, an invincible passion for unbridled freedom, or rather wilfulness, which did much to incapacitate them for regular labor or for discipline, and to confine their exertions to war and the chase. The whole organization of society grew out of that obstinate and passionate independence of spirit which was the most prominent feature of the national character. The individual must be independent of his family, and would not brook any intermeddling by it with his private affairs. The family must be independent of the tribe or district, while protecting each of its members against all attacks from without, and this passion for independence extended itself also to the tribe and to the whole nation when threatened by strangers while it offered an almost insuperable barrier to any permanent political union among the men, families, or tribes

of the Germans themselves. However strong the pressure, and however close the union for the time, it was at once disintegrated when the pressure was removed. This was perhaps the most universal and obvious characteristic of the Germans everywhere, as distinguished from the nations around them; all of which had as much more readiness for organization, guidance and union as they had less of individual spirit and energy.

The system of atoning for crime by the payment of a definite sum of money is the prominent feature in the ancient German codes of laws; and it exercised a potent influence by no means for good upon their social life. The freemen proprietors of land in any neighborhood, formed among themselves the canton or association of the marches (*pagus* markgenossenschaft), which held all the land, whether wood, meadow or moor, not appropriated to any private owner, under the name of commons (or *almend*).

This association also met in assembly, to decide upon legal questions of right and law. It was the most influential form in which the social life of the people expressed itself. The cattle of its members formed one herd; their cultivated lands, one unbroken field. They fought together in the armies, and voted together in the great assemblies of the tribe. A certain number of these associations constituted a *district* (*gau*), which usually had natural features of the land for its boundaries; while each hundred associations (or heads of families), formed a *hundred*, with a *count* at its head. The general assembly of the people, in each of the cantons and districts, came together at fixed times, especially at new or full moon, and usually on some consecrated mountain

or plain. Here all the freemen took counsel together, under the presidency of a king or the prince of the district; and under the advice of the priests or nobility. Every man came in his armor. Here questions of war and peace were decided. Young freemen on reaching manhood, were by the stroke of the sword made capable of bearing arms and of managing their own affairs; and judgments were given upon life and property. Here too were chosen, by the whole people, out of the noble houses, the princes who should hold, usually, for life, the office of leader and judge of the districts.

It was the ancestral custom that the judges should sit in the open air, in the public court or place of assembly (mall), surrounded by assessors or jurymen. But it does not appear that these assemblies were ever regarded as having the power to condemn a freeman to death, or to any bodily injury or restraint. No judicial power existed among the early Germans which could invade the absolute sanctity of the man's person, the first principle of their social institutions, which lay deep in their character. A private injury, were it even murder, was an offense to be condemned and punished, not by the community, but by the injured man and his family. It was this that gave rise to that custom of family feuds, and of vengeance by blood relations, which constantly revived during the middle ages, in spite of the laws, and of the ablest rulers, and threw society into disorder. The general assembly also chose the "duke" or general, who should hold the chief command during a war and at its end return to his former positions. The choice was finally proclaimed and ratified by elevating the duke on a

shield upon the shoulders of the men. But besides nobles and freemen, there were also another class of people, who like women and children, were recognized by the law only in so far as they were represented by a freeman as their guardian. These people were of two classes; first freedmen or peasants, who held a piece of land in fee, paying tribute or rendering service to the owner; the other class were slaves, who were regarded as subjects of barter and sale and are actually spoken of as *things* in the ancient laws. They were commonly mildly treated, and held a piece of land and a dwelling-place assigned by their master. But they were mere chattels in his hands, utterly destitute of rights, and with no appeal from his will. He tortured them at pleasure; and if he slew them in his anger, his only punishment was the loss of their services. Before the law, slaves and beasts were of the same class.

The peasants were probably descended from the original inhabitants who had been conquered; the slaves were mainly prisoners of war, and their prosperity. The freedmen were a middle class between the slaves and freemen. They could bear arms, and avenge themselves, or their kindred, even against freemen, although the compensation for their lives was but half as great as for those of the free. But they were excluded from any active part in the administration of justice, and in the public assembly, because they held their land, not freely, but upon condition of service and contribution. Probably more than one-half of the entire population belonged to these two classes and were without civil rights.

The Germans were peculiarly disposed to attach

themselves unreservedly to others—to devote themselves absolutely to the service of a chosen master. This allegiance, when assumed, was voluntary, but proved an obligation which was observed afterward like a conscience; it was assumed sometimes by a mutual pledge of friendship, sometimes by covenant service, and afterward in feudal times by an act of homage. In all these respects, personal allegiance was emphatically a German idea; and it gave new strength to the social ties of wedlock, of companionship, of military brotherhood and service. This disposition gave rise among the Germans to the associations out of which gradually grew, in after-times, the feudal system and the modern monarchies. Freemen without estates, refugees from the avenger of blood in a family feud, or younger sons left without a heritage attached themselves to some nobleman's person and devoted themselves to his service. These formed his following; he was their lord and bread-giver, and at their head made warlike expeditions in search of plunder, which his followers shared. If he had continuous good luck in his expeditions, his fame grew great; he was called as descended of noble blood, the king; and it was even possible that such a leader should subdue an entire country. Such was generally the origin of a *Kingdom* among the Germans; the name being given originally only to the conquered country or territory, when the king established his faithful friends as *counts* of hundreds or districts, and his inferior followers as local judges.

The title of king was not hereditary at first, yet in choosing and inaugurating a new king, by elevating him on a shield, there was a tendency to

cling to the house which had once been consecrated to the office. The power of a duke which was not originally a permanent office, might, in the hands of a rich and influential nobleman grow to that of a king. When the character and manner of the ancient Germans are closely examined, they no longer appear like rude savages.

The direct historical evidence concerning the religion of the ancient Germans is scanty. It is known that it was most intimately incorporated with the thoughts, characters and lives of the people; that their old beliefs and usages continued to be cherished for centuries after the introduction of Christianity, side by side with those of the purer religion. But a meagre account of their religion when they first came in contact with the Romans can now be gathered from cotemporary records.

They acknowledged a God of Heaven, Wuotan or Wodan (the same as the Northern Odin, the spirit of nature), with one eye—for Heaven has but one eye, the sun. He supports the gray vault of clouds, and the blue arch above; in storms he rides high on his steed, through the air, followed by his furious host, like "the wild hunter" of the legends, who is his counterpart. He is also the god of the harvest, who grants favors, dispenses victory, and in general rules the world. The wolf and the raven were sacred to him, horses were sacrificed on his altars. Among plants the ash and the hazel trees were consecrated to him. His son was Donar, the god of tempest, who blows the lightnings out from his red beard, drives through heaven in a car drawn by rams and brandishes his mighty hammer in unceasing war against the giants. To him the lofty oak

and red ash are sacred. The fox and the squirrel are his animals. At his side stands the one-armed god of the sword, called Ziu Tyr, or Saxnot. Besides these they worshiped a goddess of earth and heaven, before whom also their tempest hymn was sung. She was known by various names: as the dark earth that swallows the dead, she was called Lady Hel-Holle; as the earth gleaming in a white winter garment, she was Lady Bertha. Tacitus calls her Nerthus, and places her abode in an island in the North Sea, where are her mysterious grove and lake, and her car, which at times bears peace and joy through the nations. A more human conception is that of the spinner, the mother of the gods, who blesses home and hearth, and takes charge of children who die unborn. The forces of nature, whether friendly or hostile to man, are personated in many forms, especially in the dwarfs, who are cunning magicians, the guardians of the earth's hidden treasures, and master workmen in metals; and in the hated giants, the embodiments of brute, blind force, the ancient lords of the earth, foes to gods and men.

Among the kindred tribes of the North the same simple religion of nature, assumes a more majestic form, Their heroic poems were their holy books; and enough of these have fortunately been preserved to throw much light on the faith of the whole German race. The Scandinavians, in part, clung to their heathenism for several centuries after most of the Germans abandoned it, and until their early doctrines had been reduced to writing; and in the "Edda's" of Iceland we have writings which are to the religion of the early Germans what the Homeric

poems are to that of ancient Greece. Some of the songs contained in the first "Edda" (written early in the twelfth century), are evidently extremely ancient, even in their form, and in all probability are but transcripts of traditions handed down from times much earlier than the invasion of Europe. They represent Odin (Woutan), throned on his lofty seat in the Walhalla, in golden armor; on his shoulders sit the ravens, Hugin and Munin (thought and recollection), and two wolves lie at his feet. Thence he rules the world and sends the virgins to battle, to bring the heroes who fall on the field up to the eternal abodes of the gods. These songs, too, celebrate the wars of Thor (Donar), with the giants. The place of the German Holda or Bertha, is filled by Odin's wife, Friga, and at her side is Freia, the goddess of love and beauty, who is drawn in her car by cats. Her brother, Freyr, the kindly beaming god of sun and spring, rides on the boar with golden bristles, and to him, as god of peace and joy, are consecrated the July days, and the winter solstice.

The entire fabric of the world is conceived by it as embodied in one giant ash-tree, Ygdrasil, which stretches upward through the kingdoms of the universe, the greatest of these being Asenheim, the home of gods; Mannheim, that of men; and Yotunheim, that of giants. At the fountain Urd—which springs up at the root of the great Ash-tree—sit the Nornes, the sisters of destiny. But stags are feeding on the blossoms of the tree, a dragon gnaws at its roots. The snake of Midgard in the ocean surrounds the whole earth. Even the sun and moon are chased through the sky by wolves, which

threaten to swallow them. Death and sin, too, have entered the community of gods. Baldur, the fairest, and purest of them all, has been slain by the cunning of the wicked Loki, a descendant of the giants, and father of Hel, of the snake of Midgard and of the Fenris wolf. This wolf it is that most endangers the gods and the world. He still lies chained by magic in the iron forest; but whenever the blood of kindred is wantonly shed on earth, it trickles into his closed mouth, and gives him strength. One day, he will break loose and then comes the twilight of the gods, the end of the world. Then Surtur, at the head of the fire demons, sons of Muspelheim, storms across the bridge Bifrost, to attack Asenheim; the snake of Midgard unwinds its folds, and Naglfar, the ship of death, comes over the sea. Heimdal, the watchman at the end of the bridge, blows the Gjallar horn, and the frightful struggle begins. In hand-to-hand fight all are slain, gods and monsters; at last Surtur scatters fire over the world, and it is consumed. But out of the flames arises a new creation, Baldur returns, and with him a blessed age of innocence.

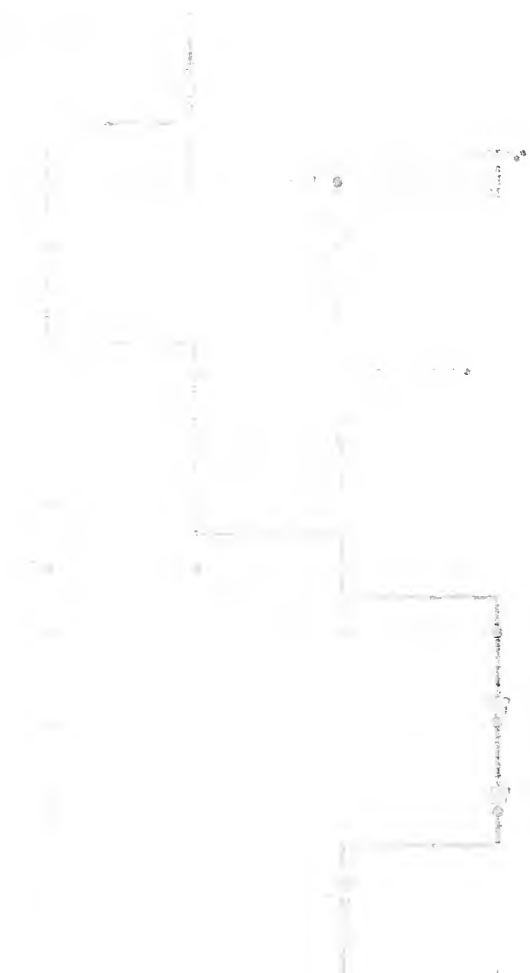
It has been a question in the minds of some, whether the "Edda" can be regarded as an expression of the faith of the Germans, and some contend that it represents the weird imagination of the heathen poets. Its essential conceptions of the gods, its moral motives, and its views of life are all thoroughly German, and as far as it contains a religion, it may safely be accepted as the religion of all the German tribes. That Thor, Odin, or Wodan, and Freia were great gods of all the Germans is imperishably witnessed by the names of the days of the week. Thurs-

day, Wednesday, and Friday, which are named for them in every branch of the German tongue. Baldur was honored as a god among the half-Christians of Germany in the days of Pepin of Heristal; and a German Christian poet of the ninth century gives to the final judgment (predicted in the New Testament), a form and coloring evidently imitated from the Edda's "Twilight of the Gods." It is probable that the one greater thought of the Edda, the perishableness of the universe, including even the gods known and worshiped, was deeply impressed upon the minds of a large part of the German race, and did much to prepare them as it prepared the Norsemen for receiving the Christian doctrine of "Him who only hath immortality."

DERIVATION
OF
LOUIS, THE SPRINGER,
LANDGRAVE OF THURINGIA,
FROM THE EARLIEST GERMAN PRINCES.

It became evident soon after the fall of the Western Empire that of all the great German tribes, the Franks were the most capable of founding a government on a solid basis, and of becoming a powerful nation. They were distinguished by their superior military discipline, and especially were they distinguished by their pride and ambition. They were composed of two distinct bodies, the Salic and the Ripurarian Franks. The former were the descendants of that branch of the original stock which settled along the lower waters of the Rhine and the Maas, and became incorporated with the Roman military colony of the Sigambri.

The other branch were a mixture of Bructeri and Chatti, and dwelt at first in the mountains between the Sieg and the Ruhr but pressed forward to the Rhine.



Marcomir is said to have been the first king of the Sigambri, which tribe eventually became incorporated with the Franks.

1. PHARAMOND, (a descendant of Marcomir I.), Duke of Freisland, began to reign A. D. 420, m. first, *Imbeltrude*, dau. of Basogast; second, *Argotta*, dau. and heiress of Genebald, and grand-daughter of Marcomir V., also a descendant of Marcomir I.

Pharamond d. 427, having reigned seven years, leaving a son :

— 1. Clodio.

2. CLODIO (1), (wife unknown), d. 448, leaving three children :

— 2. Meroveus, b. ———, ancestors to that race of kings styled *Merovingians.

— 3. Sigmerus, b. ———.

[3] 4. Albro, b. ———, Duke of Moselle, or Lord of an estate near the Moselle.

*MEROVINGIANS.—The name of first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France. It was so called from Meroveus, king of the Ripurarian Franks (448-458), who aided in the defeat of Attila in 451. He was succeeded by Childeric I., (458-481), whose son Clovis, the conqueror of Gaul, and the first Christian Monarch of the Franks, left his possession in 511 to his sons Thierry or Theodoric, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire, the first receiving the east. (Austrasia), the second the South-west, (with Orleans), the third the centre, (with Paris), and the fourth the north, (with Soissons). The line of Thierry became extinct with his grand-son Theodebald or Thibault, son of Theodebert.

The sons of Clodomir were murdered by their uncles, and Childebert left no male issue. Thus Clotaire, the youngest son of Clovis, reunited the empire of the Franks (558-561). On his death it was again divided by his four sons, Charibert reigning in Paris, Gontran or Guntram in Orleans, Sigebert in Austrasia, and Chilperic in Soissons. This period was distracted by civil wars, during which the two princesses, Brunehaut and Fredegonda, the wives of Sigebert and Chilperic, were the most conspicuous characters. Sigebert was assassi-

3. ALBRO (4), youngest son of Clodio, m. *Argotta*.
Their son was :

[4] 5. Vanbertus, b. ———.

4. VANBERTUS (5), d. 528, leaving one son :

[5] 6. Ansebert, b. ———.

5. ANSEBERT (6), d. 571, leaving two children :

[6] 7. †Arnold, b. ———, Marquis of a Territory near the Scheldt, Bishop of Metz.

[7] 8. Gertrude, b. ———, m. *Richemers*, Duke of Franconia.

6. ARNOLD (7), Bishop of Metz, m. *Doda*, of Saxony, d. 640, leaving one son :

[8] 9. Ansigise, b. ———, Marquis, near the Scheldt.

7. GERTRUDE (9), m. *Richemers*, Duke of Franconia, by whom she had a ‡daughter :

[9] 10. Gerberga, b. ———.

nated, and his son Childebert, who also inherited the possessions of Gontran, was succeeded by two sons, Theodebert and Thierry II., who died without legitimate male issue.

Clotaire II., the son of Chilperic and Fredegonda, reunited the whole kingdom. It was again temporarily divided by his sons Dagobert and Charibert, the former of whom was the founder of a line of kings known as lazy, their Mayors of the palace being the real ruler of France. They were as follows : Sigebert II., of Austrasia, Clovis II., of Neustri, Clotaire III., Childeric II., Thierry III., Dagobert II., Clovis III., Childebert III., Dagobert III., Chilperic II., Thierry IV., Childeric III., deposed by Pepin (the short), founder of the Carolingian dynasty.

†The line of descent prior to Arnold is uncertain, but agrees with Anderson, p. 667, also former edition of Collins.

‡See Peerage of England.

8. ANSIGISE (9), m. *Begga*, dau. of Pepin, of Landen, who belonged to a noble Frank family, akin to the Merovingians, which had extensive possessions on the river Maas, in the neighborhood of Namur, Luetlich and Maastricht. He was †Mayor of the Palace under Dagobert I. The kingdom was divided into three great divisions; Austrasia, Neustria and Burgundy, Pepin was mayor for Austrasia. The power of this office was so great, that Pepin's son, Grimoald, (brother to Begga), who inherited it, endeavored to set his son Childebart, on the throne of the Franks. But the ancient reverence of the Frank nobility for their royal house was still too strong, and both father and son lost their lives in the enterprise—656. The only heirs of the the great estates of Pepin's family were the two sisters of Grimoald, Gertrude and Begga. The marriage of Begga and Ansigise was one of those marriages by which great Frank families sometimes allied themselves with those of the subject race, whose ecclesias-

† MAYOR OF THE PALACE, an officer of state in France, under the Merovingian Kings, who originally exercised the the functions of royal steward, having the management of the king's estates, and the direction of his household. By degrees these functionaries usurped almost the entire power of the State, the kings remaining such only in name, whence they were called *rois faineants* or lazy kings. This assumption of absolute power dates from the middle of the seventh century, when the administration of Austrasia, Neustria and Burgundy was engrossed by their mayors, Grimoald, Archambaud, and Ebroin. Pepin of Heristal Mayor, of Austrasia, from 688, to his death in 714, ruled France with absolute sway, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Martel (14), whose son, Pepin the short (20), father of the Emperor Charlemagne (30), took the title of king, and founded the Carolingian dynasty of French monarchs. The office then lost much of its importance, or was altogether abolished.

(*Cyclopædia*.)

tical dignities had ennobled them. The result of this marriage was :

[10] 11. Pepin, of Heristal, b. —.

— 12. Martin, b. —, k. 680.

9. GERBERGA (10), m. *Ega* (or Edgar), who was Mayor of the Palace. She was the mother of :

[11] 13. Erkembaldus. b. —.

10. PEPIN, of Heristal, (11), inherited the whole of the family estates, and obtained the ancestral office of Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia. He ventured to make war upon the king of Neustria and his Mayor of the Palace, defeated them (A. D. 681), at Testri, near St. Quentin, and obtained the office of his mayor also ; so that he now held the same dignity and power in all the great divisions of the kingdom. The distribution of all the fiefs which were forfeited to the king fell into his hands, and he was able to proclaim himself Duke and Prince of the Franks. But warned by the fate of his grandfather, he contented himself with wielding the power of the kingly office without seeking its name and honor. His wife was *Chrotrude*, by whom he left four children :

[12] 14. Charles Martel, b. 690.

— 15. Drogo, Duke of Champagne, d. 780, leaving sons, Arnold and Hugh.

— 16. Grimoald, m. *Thedesinde*, murdered in 714.

[13] 17. Childebrand, b. about 698, Duke of Suabia.

11. ERKEMBALDUS, (13), (wife unknown), d. 661, leaving one son :

[14] 18. Lendisius, b. ———.

12. CHARLES MARTEL (14), son of Pepin of Heristal (11), had to endure hard struggles in his own family, as well as among the Franks, and against the heathen Frisians, before his position was fully achieved as Mayor of the Palace. The Dukes of the countries, dependent on the crown of the Franks, those of Aquitania, Allemannia, Bavaria, and Thuringia, were unwilling to obey the mayor as they had once obeyed the king. It seemed that the fall of the Merovingians must bring with it the breaking up of the kingdom of the Franks into tribes and districts. But Charles upheld his own dignity, and his house was soon more regarded by the Franks than that of the Merovingians had ever been. The Arabs took advantages of a revolt in Aquitania to invade the country of the Franks.

Inspired by their new religion, they had fled from their desert home, and spread over Egypt and North Africa. Thence they attacked and destroyed the kingdom of the Visigoths or West Goths, in 711, and subdued almost all Spain. They now, under the Emir Abderraman, moved against the kingdom of the Franks. Here were two people in conflict, both in their youthful vigor; two religions, each in the course of its development. The contest was to decide whether the Mohammedan civilization of the Arabs was stronger than the Christian civilization of the Germans. Charles Martel summoned his feudal vassals, but above all the Austrasian, who were of pure German blood. A great battle was

fought at Poitiers, A. D. 732. The ground was hotly contested for six days; but on the seventh, Charles, thenceforth called Martel, or the Hammer, secured the victory, thereby saving Western Christianity and German independence. This battle was scarcely inferior in horror or in the importance of its results to the renowned defeat of the Huns in the Catalaunian fields. Charles Martel was m. twice. His first wife was *Rotrude*, d. 724. His second wife was *Sonochilde*. He died in 741, leaving children :

- 19. Carloman, Duke of France, retired to a convent in 747, d. 755.
 - [15] 20. Pepin (the short), b. 714.
 - 21. Giltrude, m. *Odilon*, Duke of Bavaria.
 - 22. Grippio, rebelled against his brother Pepin and was killed in 753.
 - 23. Remy, Archbishop of Rouen, d. 772.
 - 24. Bernard, Count of Quentin.
 - 25. Jerome.
-

13. CHILDEBRAND (17), Duke of Suabia, son of Pepin of Heristal (11), (wife unknown), had three children :

- 26. Nebelong, Count of Antun and Burgundy, d. 805. (Ancestor of the French line of kings).
 - [17] 27. Hildegarde, m. *Charlemagne*.
 - [25] 28. Irmedtrude, m. *Isambert*, Count of Altorf.
-

14. LENDISIUS (18), son of Erkembaldus (13), (wife unknown), died A. D. 680, leaving a son :

- [16] 29. Ethico, b. —.

15. PEPIN (the short), (20), succeeded his father, (Charles Martel), as Mayor of the Palace, who still kept up the shadow of the Merovingian house, with the title of king. It was nothing more, for the king had no revenue but a fixed allowance paid him by the mayor; and no duties but to perform certain ceremonies at public gatherings and festivals, reciting what the mayor told him too. This farce of royalty, however, was now near its end.

The descendants of Pepin of Heristal were rude and hardened men, who hesitated at nothing to gain their ends. They were continually at war; now with their own kindred, and again turning aside to subdue the dukes of Aquitania, Allemania and Bavaria. Sudden conversions and monkish notions of penance were common in those times; and Carloman, the elder brother of Pepin, in 747 retired to the convent of Monte Casino, leaving his younger brother, Pepin (the short), the undisputed ruler of all the Franks. He soon won the friendship of the Pope—Zacharias—who at this time was in imminent danger of losing his possessions, the Lombard king, Astolph, threatening to incorporate Rome with his kingdom. The Pope tried to win the friendship and aid of Pepin, with the Franks against the Lombards. Pepin sent to inquire of him, "Who ought rightly to be king? he who sits at home in idleness, or he who bears the toils and dangers of the Government?" The question was answered by the Pope in favor of Pepin, and sanctioned by the countenance of the Church, the disposition of the last Merovingian king, taking care at the same time to seize the opportunity to aggrandize the Holy See. This was the beginning of the assumption

that the popes might dispose of kingdoms, and interfere with their political destinies by the spiritual weapons of excommunication and interdict. The Frank nobles seem now to have been more willing than before to see their king removed, Pepin, therefore assumed the crown in 752; the principal bishops of the kingdom, by authority of the Pope, anointing him, and the Franks with enthusiasm elevating him upon the shield. The last of the Merovingians, Childeric III., suffered the loss of his royal locks of hair, and was secluded in a convent. Thus a new dynasty was founded by Pepin, aided by the Pope. He soon had an opportunity to show his gratitude. Stephen II., the successor of Zacharias, engaged in another war with the Lombards, visited Pepin at St. Dennis, and completed his consecration as king, anointing both him and his sons, Charles and Carloman, with his own hand. Pepin then escorted him back to Rome, at the head of a victorious army, and in two successful campaigns wrested the Exarchate from the Lombards.

The Emperor of the East demanded its restoration to the empire; but Pepin collected the keys of the cities, and sent them to the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Rome. This famous "donation of Pepin" became the "patrimony of St. Peter," the foundation of the temporal power of the papacy. The pope conferred on the king the title of Patrician of Rome, and promised him a sort of protectorate over Rome and the church. Thus the mayor of the palace was indebted to the pope for the throne which his son built up still higher, until it overshadowed Europe, and the pope was indebted to the new-made king for that temporal sovereignty which has ever since

been the chief care of his successors and the curse of the Church. Pepin maintained his authority over the Franks with vigor until his death A. D. 768. His wife was *Bertha*, dau. of Charibert, count of Laon, she died 783. Children :

- [17] 30. Charlemagne, b. 742, m. four times.
 - 31. Pepin, no heirs.
 - 32. Rothias, no heirs.
 - 33. Adelaide, no heirs.
 - 34. Giselle, Abbess of Chelles.
 - 35. Carloman, King of Austrasia, d. 770.
-

16. ETHICO (29), surnamed Adelricus, had the Duchy of Alsatia, who his wife was, is not known, d. in 720, leaving :

- [18] 36. Adelbert, Count of Alsatia.
 - 37. Hetto, succeeded his brother as Count of Alsatia.
-

17. CHARLEMAGNE (30), with his brother Carloman (35), united in carrying out Pepin's (their father), plans against Aquitaine, and humbled, and deposed the duke in 769. Carloman however, gave Charles (Charlemagne), but a feeble support in this work, and divisions arose between them, which would have led to civil war but for the interference of their mother, Bertha. The reconciliation was imperfect, however, and the stronger nature of Charlemagne entirely overshadowed his brother during the short time of their joint reign. Carloman d. in 770, thus securing to Charlemagne the undivided sovereignty, of his kingdom including the whole of Gaul and Western Germany. The early part of the reign of Charlemagne is remarkable for the rapid change

in the scene and direction of his campaigns. In 775 he entered the Saxon country and slaughtered all who offered resistance and devastated the towns that were not prompt in submission. He now considered his power as firmly established, but the next year the Saxons revolted but were subdued. In 777 he so completed his victory over the Saxons, that their nobles acknowledged him as their sovereign in an assembly at Paderborn. In 778 he crossed the Pyrenees into Spain and subdued the country as far as the Ebro, but in his return to France he suffered a reverse at Roncesvalles, when Roland and other famous paladins fell by the hands of the Gascons. His conquests were extended and confirmed both in Germany and Spain. To the end of his reign, he was constantly engaged in war, and frequent rebellions broke out in his own dominions. His son Pepin, whom he had made king of Italy, died in 810. In 813 he associated his son Louis with himself in empire. He established churches, monasteries, and schools, and encouraged learning, arts and civilization. His views were liberal and enlightened. His empire extended from the ocean eastward to the Vistula. On the South it reached to the Ebro in Spain, and Benevento, in Italy. His fame spread to all countries. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle, his capital, in January, 814, at the age of 72 years, leaving a great reputation as a statesman, legislator, and founder of the German Empire. His descendants are denominated Carolingians, constituting the second dynasty of French kings. Charlemagne m. first, *Desiderata*, dau. of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, repudiated in 771; second *Hildegard* (27), dau. of Childebrand, mother of

his children; third, *Fastrade*, dau. of Rudolph, Count of Franconia, no children; fourth, *Luitgarde*, a German, no children. The children of Charlemagne and Hildegarde were:

- 38. Charles, King of Germany, d. 811, no children.
- 39. Pepin, King of Italy, d. 810.
- 40. Rotrude, m. *Boricon*, Count of Maine.
- 41. Theodrade, Abbess of Argenteuill.
- [19] 42. Louis I., (le Debonaire), b. 777.

18. ADELBERT (36), Count of Alsatia, (wife unknown), d. 741, leaving:

- [20] 43. Eberhard, b. —.

19. LOUIS I. (le Debonaire), (42), was b. 777, succeeded his father Charlemagne in 814. His kingdom included France, Germany, the Netherlands, part of Italy, part of Hungary, and part of Spain. He went to Italy in 818 to put down an insurrection, and took his nephew, Bernard (son of Pepin, his elder brother), king of Italy, prisoner, and had his eyes put out. Louis I. divided his kingdoms among his sons, which caused great dissention. He m. first *Hermangarde* dau. of Ingram, Count of Hasbania, and had issue:

- 43. Lothair, made King of Italy and Emperor of Germany.
- 44. Pepin, King of Aquitaine.
- [21] 45. Louis, King of Bavaria, became Emperor of Germany, (called the German).
- 46. Giselle, m. *Eberhard*, Count of Burgundy.
- 47. Adelhard, m. *Conrad*, Count of Suabia.

His second wife was *Judith* (77), dau. of Guelph I. (66), Count of Altorf, by whom he had one son :

[22] 48. Charles II. (the bald), King of France.

Louis I. d. at Ingleheim, an island in the Rhine, in poverty and obscurity in 840, at the age of 63 years.

20. EBERHARD (43), (wife unknown), retired to Suabia, where he acquired the lordship of Altorf. Alsatia passed to the rule of Hetto (37), his uncle. Eberhard was succeeded as Count of Altorf by his son.

[23] 49. Marinus, b. —.

21. LOUIS, King of Bavaria, son of Louis I. (le-Debonaire), king of Germany, m. *Emma*, of Spain. Children :

[24] 50. Carloman, King of Bavaria; d. 880.

— 51. Louis II., King of Germany or Saxony, d. 882.

— 52. Charles (the fat), Emperor, d. 888.

22. CHARLES II., (the bald), b. 823, succeeded his father in 840. He fought the battle of Fontenoy with his elder brother Lothair (43), Emperor of Germany, in which his brother was defeated and died the year following, 841. Charles II., fought with his brother Louis (the German) (45), King of Bavaria, for the crown of France and conquered him also. He was crowned king of France by Pope John VIII., 875. He was m. twice, first *Hermentrude*, dau. of Odo, Count of Orleans. Children :

— 53. Lothair, King of Italy, d. before his father 866.

[25] 54. Louis II. (the stammerer), succeeded as King of France.

— 25. Charles, King of Aquitaine, d. before his father 866.

— 56. Carloman, King of Provence, had his eyes put out, 873, d. 880.

— 57. Drogo, d. young.

— 58. Maria, an Abbess.

His second wife was *Judith*, dau. of Boso, King of Burgundy. Children :

— 59. Judith, m. first, *Ethelwolf*, King of England, second *Ethelbald*, her stepson; third *Baldwin*, Earl of Flanders, she was the great-grand-mother of Matilda, wife of William, the Conqueror.

— 60. Botilda, m. *Hugh Magnus*, Count of Paris.

Charles II., (the Bald), d. in a miserable hut on Mount Cenis on his way to Italy, Oct. 13, 877, aged 55 years. His doctor was accused of having poisoned him.

23. MARINUS (49), Count of Altorf, wife unknown, d. 870, leaving :

[26] 61. Isambert, b. ———.

24. CARLOMAN (50), King of Bavaria, d. 880 leaving a natural son by *Litovinda* :

[27] 62. Arnold, of Carinthia, Emperor of Germany.

25. LOUIS II. (the stammerer), Emperor of Germany. His reign was short and uneventful, m. twice; first *Ausegarde*, and had :

— 63. Louis III., succeeded, d. 882, no issue.

- 64. Carloman, reigned jointly with his brother.

His second wife was *Adelaide*, the mother of:

- [28] 65. Charles III., (the simple), afterwards King of France, b. 879.

Louis II. (the stammerer), d. 879, reigned only two years.

26. ISAMBERT (61), Count of Altorf, m. *Irmentrude* (28), sister to *Hildegarde* (27), the wife of Charlemagne (30), his son was:

- [29] 66. Guelph I., b. —.

27. ARNOLD (62), natural son of Carloman (50), became king when Charles II. (the fat), (52), was deposed. Arnold invited the Hungarian lords to settle in Bohemia in 891, and much calamity followed to all Europe from their frequent incursions. He defeated the Northmen and invaded Italy; he also defeated Guy, Duke of Spoleto, in 839, and by means of the Pope Formosus obtained the Imperial diadem. m. twice, first *Agnes*, of Constantinople, no issue. His second wife was *Jutta*, dau. of Welpho I., Count of Altorf. Children:

- [30] 67. Luitgarda, m. *Otho, Duke of Saxony.

— 68. Louis IV. (the child), b. 892. Succeeded, d. 912, no issue.

— 69. Senebald, Duke of Loraine.

— 70. Radolphus, Count of Audack.

— 71. Bertha, m. *Count of Cleves*.

*Otho, the Illustrious, was a lineal descendant of Witikind, the king of the Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne. Otho's father was *Ludolph*, son of *Bruno*, who was a son of *Wigbert*, who was a son of Witikind. *Wigbert* had a brother *Witikind*, Count of Wettini. (See chart No. 1.

Arnold was poisoned when returning from Italy to Germany, A. D. 900, reigned twelve years.

28. CHARLES III. (the Simple), (65), succeeded Count Eudes, 898. During this reign Normandy was lost to France, being ceded by Charles III. to Rollo, a Norman chief, who had married his dau. *Gisela*. At this time the great fiefs and chiefs were increased and became very powerful; the dukes of the Provinces, and the governors of the cities appropriated to themselves what they had formerly held under the crown. It was not until 929 that the great vassals of the South and the Duke of Burgundy would pay homage to the king. Charles III. was weak and an utterly powerless king; he was finally dethroned and kept a prisoner by Herbert II., of Vermandoise, in the castle of Peronne, until his death in 929; m. first, *Freduruna*, a beautiful peasant girl, no issue. Second, *Edgifa*,* dau. of Edward the elder, king of England. Children:

[30] 72. Louis IV. (d' Outremer), b. 919, educated in England.

— 73. Giselle, m. *Rollo*, Duke of Normandy.

— 74. Ermengarde, m. *Albert*, Count of Namur.

— 75. Gerburga, m. *Robert*, of Louvaine.

29. GUELPH I. (66), m. *Hedwige*, a Saxon lady. Children:

— 76. Ethico, Count of Altorf.

— 77. Judith, m. *Louis I.*, le Debonair.

* *Edgifa*, dau. of Edward the elder, son of *Alfred*, the Great, son of *Ethelwolf*, son of *Egbert* the Great, who began his reign in Wessex and Sussex, in 800; conquered Kent in 819; Essex in 824; finished the conquest of the other kingdoms in 827; d. 837. Egbert was in the ninth generation from Cerdic, who began to reign over Wessex, in 519; d. 534. (See chart No. 1.)

30. LUITGARDA (67), m. *Otho*, Duke of Saxony, Regent to Louis IV., (d' Outremer). Children:

[32] 78. Henry I. (the Fowler), succeeded Conrad I.

31. LOUIS IV. (72), (d' Outremer), only son of Charles III. (65), and *Edgifa*, of England, succeeded Raoul, Duke of Burgundy, in the rule of France. Louis IV. was educated in England at the court of his uncle, Athelstau, by his mother Edgifa. He was more or less under the control of Hugh, the Great, who was a man of powerful intellect and enlightenment. Louis was defeated in battle by Otho the Great, (his uncle), Emperor of Germany, 939, and was obliged to give up the Province of Loraine. His wife was *Gerburg*, dau. of Henry I. (78), (the Fowler). Children:

— 79. Lothair, succeeded his father, m. *Emma*, of Italy.

[33] 80. Charles, Duke of Loraine.

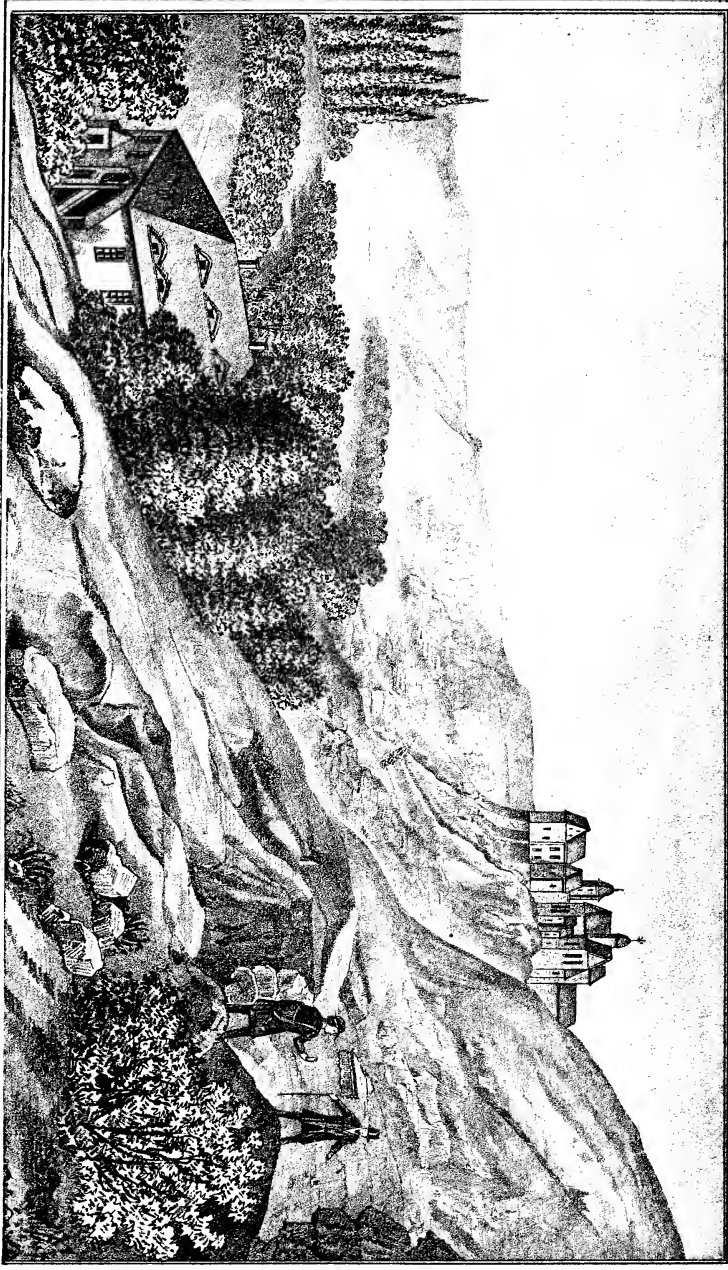
— 81. Matilda, m. *Conrad* I., King of Burgundy.

— 82. Geburg, m. *Albert*, Count of Vermandoise.

Louis IV., d. 954, aged 33 years.

32. HENRY I. (the Fowler), (78), son of Luitgarda and Otho (the Illustrious), Duke of Saxony, succeeded Conrad I. He was a wise king and was much beloved, added the kingdom of Loraine to that of Germany and was a very war-like, brave man. The Hungarians were defeated by him at Mersburg, A. D. 932, m. *Matilda*, dau. of the Count of Ingelheim, A. D. 900, and had:

— 83. Otho. b. ———, (the Great), succeeded.



CASTLE OF GOSSEC, HOME OF CECILIA, WIFE OF LOUIS I.

INHERITED BY BERANGER, THE BROTHER OF LOUIS II. "THE SPRINGER.

- 84. Henry, b. ———, Duke of Bavaria, m.
Judith, dau. of Arnolf, of Bavaria.
- 85. Bruno, b. ———, Archbishop of Cologne.
- 86. Hedwig, b. ———, a nun.
- 87. Matilda, b. Abbess of Quedlinburg.
- 88. Hadwiga, b. ———, m. *Hugh*, Count of Paris, d. young.
- 89. Gerburg, b. ———, m. first, *Giselbert*, Duke of Loraine; second, *Louis IV.* (d'Outremer), King of France. (See family No. 31, page 86).

Henry I., (the Fowler), d. A. D. 936.

33. CHARLES (80), Duke of Loraine, excluded from the throne of France by Hugh Capet, (his cousin), who threw him into prison, where he kept him confined until the time of his death. He was m. twice; first *Bonne*, of Ardennes, no issue; second, *Agnes*, of Vermandoise. His children were:

- 90. Ermengarde, m. *Albert*, Count of Namur.
- 91. Gerburga, m. *Lambert II.*, Count of Mons.

[34] 92. *Louis I.*, Count of Thuringia.

34. LOUIS (92), Count of Thuringia, was a relative of Conrad II., Emperor of Germany, who in 1036 appointed him to succeed Eckbert II., the last Margrave of Thuringia, who had been murdered by one of his tenants, in a mill at Eisenbuttel. At the time of his appointment he was a lieutenant in the Imperial army at Mentz, and on assuming the rule of Thuringia, styled himself "Louis I., with the beard, Count of Thuringia." He purchased more land in Thuringia, Walde and the surrounding country,

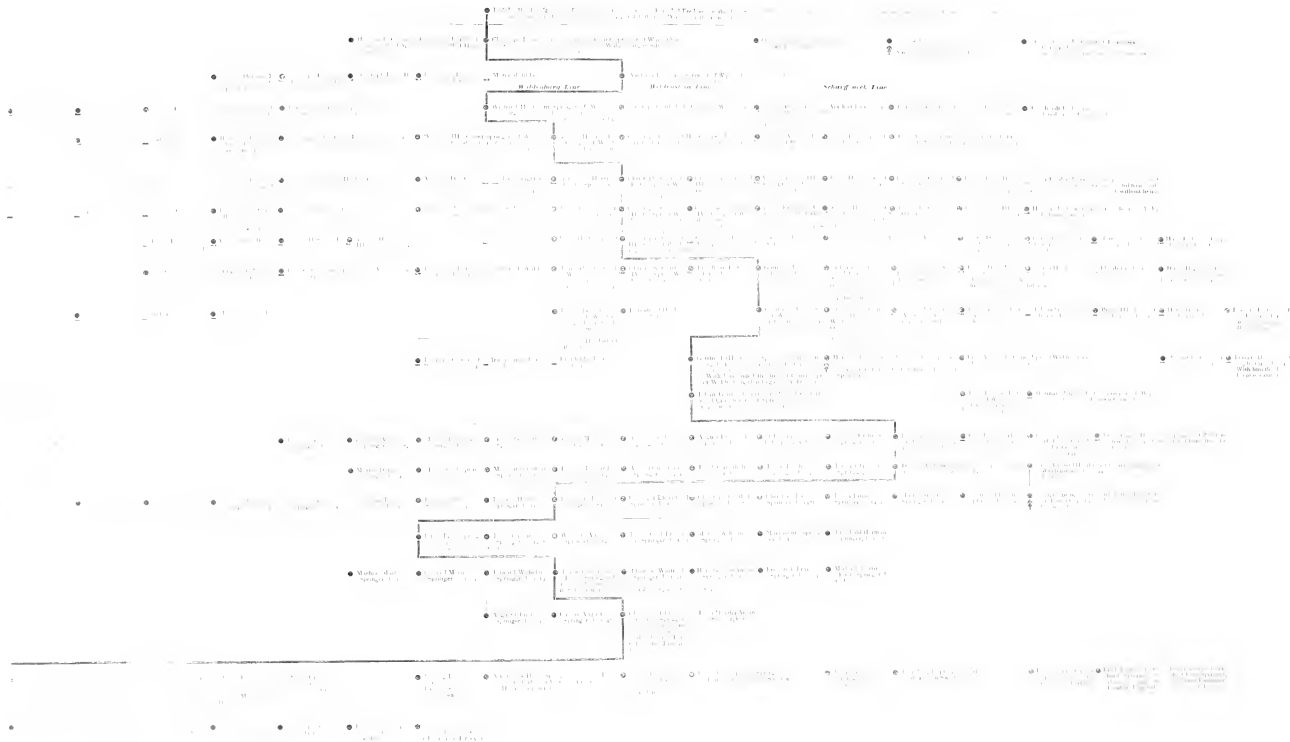
and added to his possessions, much of which he at once proceeded to put into cultivation, thus adding not only to his wealth but to his military strength. Conrad seeing the utility of the course pursued by Louis I., not only sanctioned these purchases but presented him with a still larger tract of wild, unsettled and uncultivated territory on the Tainbrook, Inselberg, Zelle and Schmalkalden, which gave him additional strength and a kind of semi-independence, which was maintained for some hundreds of years by the counts and landgraves of Thuringia, who were his descendants. The possessions of Louis were again strengthened, materially, by his marriage to the *Countess Cacelia*, of Sonderhausen, who brought him the estate of Sonderhausen as a wedding dowry. Their children were:

[35] 93. Louis II., (the Springer, first of the name), Count of Thuringia, b. 1042.

— 94. Beranger, Count of Sonderhausen, b. about 1044.

Louis I., with the beard, soon after his marriage with the Countess Cacelia, built the Fortress of Schaumberg, at Friedrichroda, and died a few days after attending the funeral of the Emperor Henry III., (son of Conrad II.), in October, A. D. 1056.

CHART No. 2.





LOUIS II., "THE SPRINGER,"

COUNT OF THURINGIA.

35. LOUIS II., (the Springer), Count of Thuringia, succeeded his father in 1056, and received all his estates, while his brother, Beranger I.,* was invested with Sonderhausen, his mother's wedding dower. In 1060 Louis founded the town of Freiburg on the Unstrut, and the same year Neumberg. In the year 1067 he built the mountain Castle of Wartburg, on a narrow rugged point of rock, 442 meters above the level of the sea, and 220 meters above the city of Eisenach. The palace, the principle edifice, was built in the Byzantine style, and is the only royal castle built in that period of architecture that has not yielded to the lapse of time.

History and romance have combined to render the Wartburg one of the most interesting points of Germany. It has been the scene of old heroic feasts, of military gatherings, where the future of nations was discussed. The ancient builders could have had little idea of all the interest which would gather about its towers in the centuries to come, that eight hundred years afterwards it would stand as a symbol of German national life, a greater memorial of German genius than any Walhalla erected by modern princely hands could ever be. The Walhalla preserves the marble representations of great men who have lived and worked and died, but the

*No further record of Beranger.

Wartburg has lived with them through many scenes of trial and triumph, its strong towers have protected them against their enemies, and its walls still ring with the echo of their words.

†“The entrance to the lowest of the three stories leads one directly into the old armory, whose historically famed armor and weapons are preserved in an upper story. Adjoining the armory is the dining hall, the true dwelling of the old landgraves. In the second story passing through the landgrave's chamber, which is beautifully adorned with frescoes by M. Von Schwind, (who assisted to that extent the Grand Duke of Saxa-Weimar-Eisenach in his restoration of the castle), you reach the singers hall where the poets recited their songs on a raised platform, called a bower. From the singers hall you pass into what is called the “Elizabeth Gallery,” beautifully decorated with frescoes by Von Schwind, with illustrations from the life of St. Elizabeth. From this you pass into the Chapel.

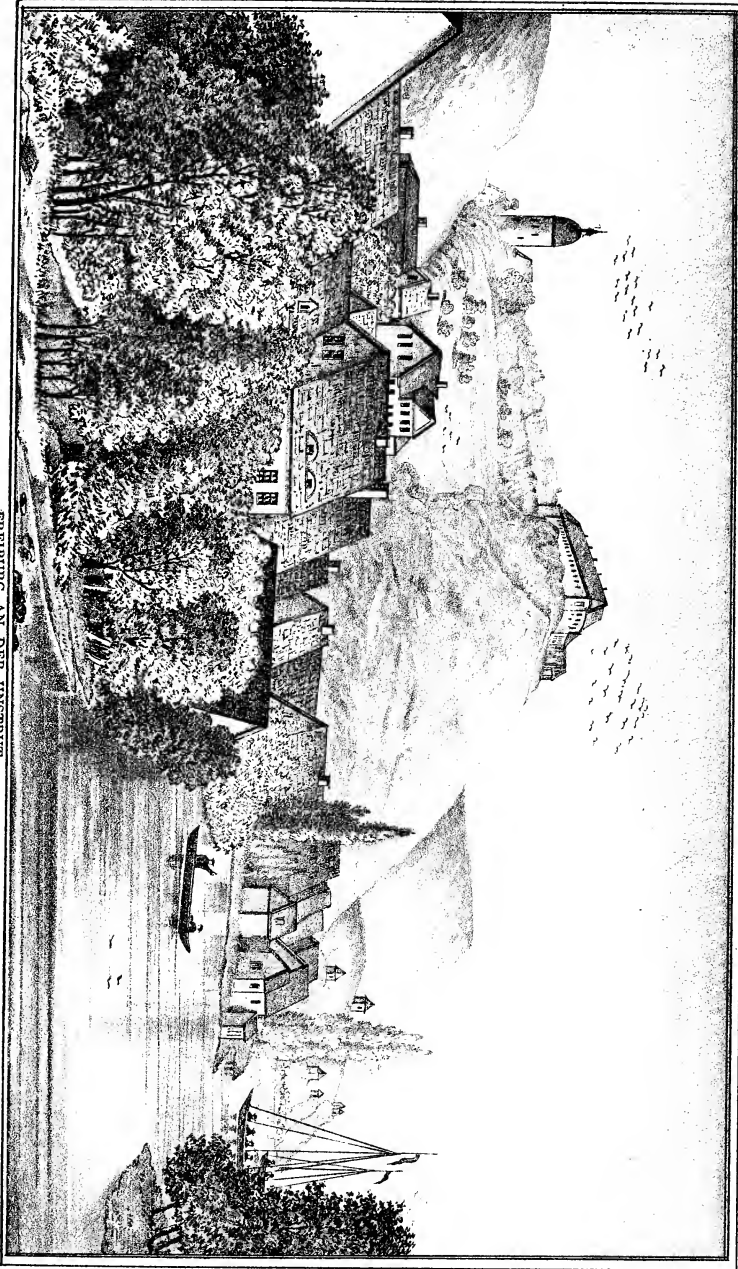
The knight's hall is situated in the third story and is forty meters in length. It was considerably damaged by time, but has been restored by the Grand Duke of Saxa-Weimar-Eisenach, and now presents a beautiful appearance, being rich and brilliantly decorated. This hall is now used as a hall of State. The northern front of the castle includes the knight's hall, and is the oldest part of the entire structure. This part also contains the room which was occupied by Martin Luther, the great reformer, from the fourth day of May, 1521, to the third day of March, 1522.”

†Von Richardson's Guide Book to the Wartburg, third edition, Leipsic, 1876.



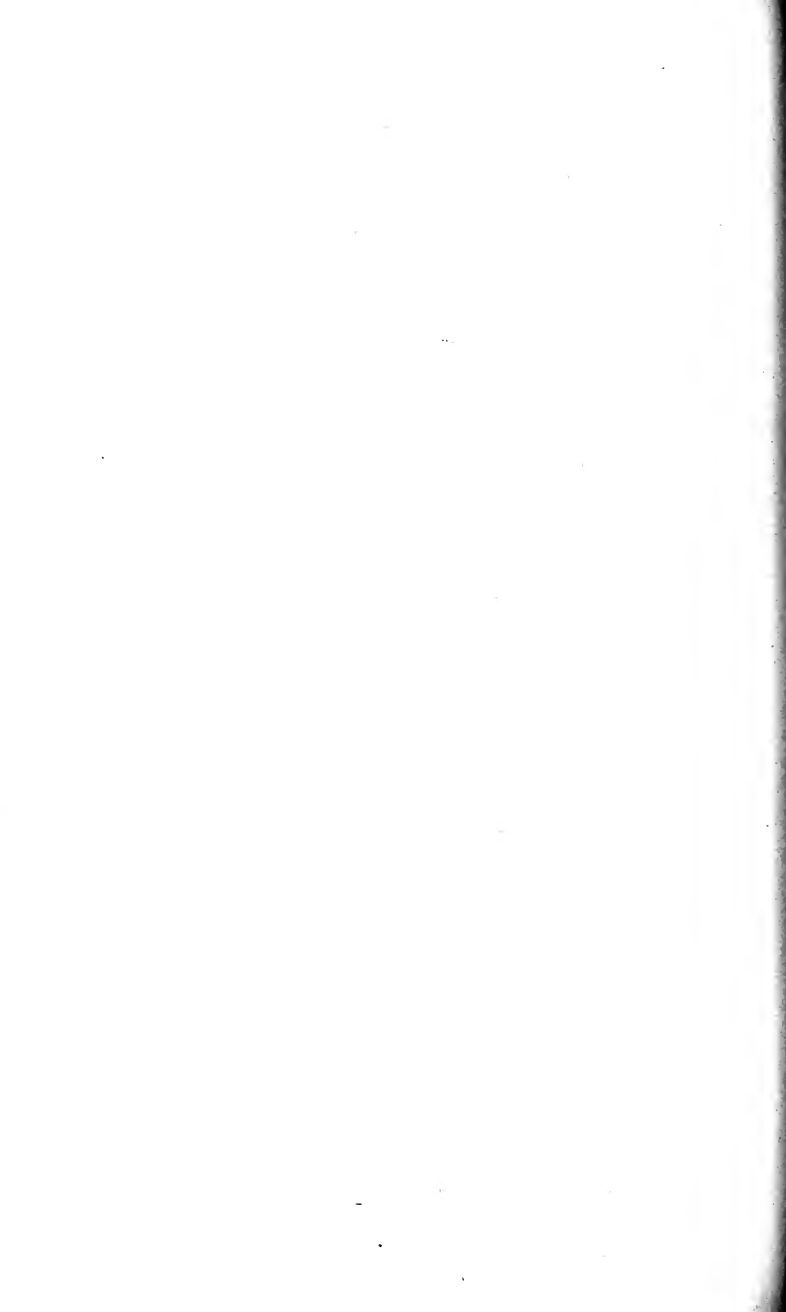


CASTLE WARTBURG.
BUILT BY LOUIS II, "THE SPRINGER," A. D. 1067.



FREIBURG AN DER UNSTRUT.

FOUNDED BY LOUIS II. "THE SPRINGER." A. D. 1060.



Louis II., in 1070, a quarter of a mile north of the old ruins of Ise-nache, built the town of Eisenach. He resided alternately at Wartburg and Nuemberg. At this time the Emperor had no fixed or permanent place of residence, but moved about from one castle to another as best suited him, and the occupants. The superintendent of these imperial castles and palaces was called palsgrave. The Thuringen palaces included in the Saxon palsgraviate were Neumberg, Alstadt, Welhausen, and Domberg, and were ruled by the Thuringen counts. The palsgrave, or the person who superintended the visits of the Emperor to the castles and palaces within the Saxon palsgraviate, was Frederick III., who most of the time was situated in the proximity of Neurnberg and Freiburg, in the castles of Weisenburg and Gosec. His wife was the wonderfully beautiful Adelaide, daughter of Otto, of Nordmark. In the year 1086, Frederick III., the palsgrave, when in his chaise, was attacked and murdered, near his castle at Schleipitz, by three Thuringen nobles, Deitrich and Ulrich, of Dedenleben, and Reinhardt, of Reinhardt.

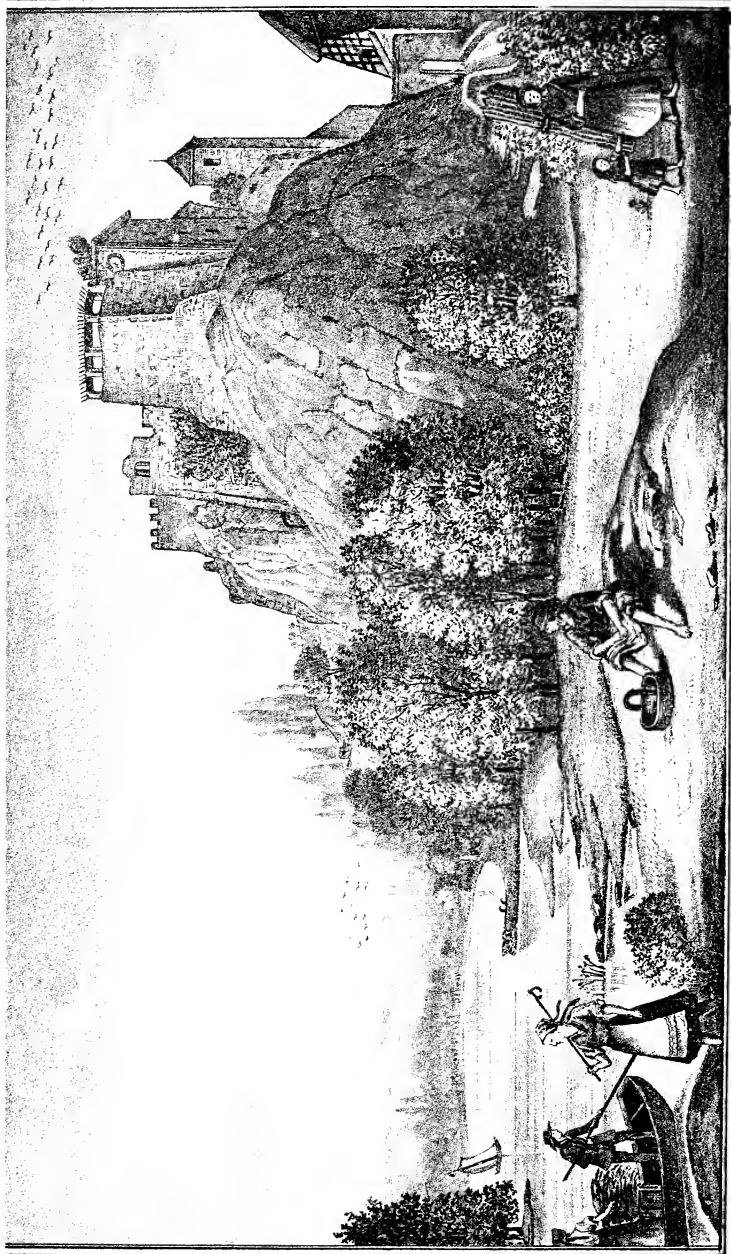
Louis II., early in the year 1087, married the widow Adelaide, in consequence of which a suspicion was created in the minds of the relatives of the murdered palsgrave, that Louis II. might have instigated the crime, and through the influence of the murdered palsgrave's father, and the Archbishop Adelbert, the Emperor permitted him to be arrested and imprisoned in the old castle of Giebiechenstein near Halle* on the Saale. After the ene-

*Halle is first mentioned as the castle of Halle under Charlemagne.

mies of Louis II. had got him out of their way, within the strong walls of Giebichenstein, they seem to have been satisfied. No attempt was made to bring him to a trial, or in any other way or manner punish him for the alleged crime. Circumstances show almost conclusively that he was innocent of the crime alleged, and that this was the result of a plan laid by parties, who were jealous of his rising strength and popularity to get him out of their way.

After two years (1089), of close imprisonment, he made his escape by an adventurous leap (spring) from the tall battlements of the castle into the water beneath. The desire to be at liberty, and to again enjoy the comforts of home, and the companionship of wife and friends overcome all sense of danger in making the fearful effort to escape. He came from the water unhurt, and was immediately taken before the Emperor, who, after having the manner of his escape fully explained to him, expressed great surprise at his courage, and in token of his appreciation of the great risk taken by Louis II., to gain his liberty, pardoned him, and in sport gave him the surname "*The Springer*," which he retained.

Von Richardson in speaking of Louis I., Landgrave of Thuringia and Wartburg, says: "Louis I., with the beard, the progenitor of the landgraves of Thuringia, died in 1056. His son, Louis II. (Ludovicus Salius), "*the Springer*," born in 1042, participated in the Saxon war against Henry IV., in 1075, but soon after turned over to him. Louis II. (the Springer), increased the imperial possessions of his father by private wars, and also built among other places the Wartburg, Eisenach, Neumburg and



GIEBICHENSTEIN,
Where the name Springer originated.

at the same time, the city of Freiburg on the Unstrut. In 1087 he married Adelaide, widow of Frederick III., Palsgrave of Saxony, who had been murdered a year before. Being accused of this crime to the emperor (Henry IV.), he was confined in the castle of Giebichenstein on the Saale, and freed himself therefrom after a confinement of two years by a daring leap (spring), into the Saale. From thence originated his surname of "Saliens," an adaptation which sounds decidedly fabulous. The surname "Saliens" simply originated from the Salic race to which Louis belonged. However that may be, the fact is, that the emperor, after he had pardoned Louis for this reason, that is to say, on account of his *springing* from the castle of Giebichenstein into the Saale, bestowed upon him the surname of "the Springer," which he has also retained in history. In 1112 he united himself with the dissatisfied Saxons against the emperor (Henry V.), and at Dortmund, in Westphalia, was taken prisoner and kept in custody until his son procured his ransom in exchange for the captured Henry of Meissen, one of the emperor's generals."

In the year 1076, Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, was put under the ban of the Church for simony. Henry had for a long time seen with apprehension the pope's increasing assumption of authority, and undertook to depose Gregory VII., not appreciating the decline of the Empire in his own hands, or the wonderful strength of the papacy, when wielded with the spirit of Gregory. Henry IV. held a synod of German Bishops, the most of whom were of doubtful morals, and caused them, upon some trifling accusation, to pass a decree of deposition against

Gregory VII. The pope replied by the ban of excommunication—the first time any pope had thus attacked a German Sovereign. The ban loosed all ties of feudal allegiance. It was made especially dangerous by the condition of the Empire, and by his own unwise conduct, for he chose this time to defy public opinion, and to oppress his Saxon and Thuringian subjects, in particular, more cruelly than ever. The pope's ban was the signal of revolt to Louis II. (the Springer), and other princes, who were already jealous of the restored royal power. In the autumn of 1076, Louis II., being one of the leading spirits, took an active part in a council of the disaffected princes at Tribur, on their ancient election field, and gave the emperor notice that unless the ban were removed within one year and a day, they could no longer regard him as their sovereign.

Henry IV. abandoned by all, resolved to submit, and set out on his journey across the Alps, accompanied only by his noble wife Bertha, though it was in the depth of a severe winter and the streams were frozen almost to their beds. On the 25th day of January 1077, the emperor stood before the castle at Carnossa, barefoot, in the snow, clad in hair cloth without attendants and without food, from morning to night, begging for pardon from the pope. The same thing occurred the next day and the third day; on the morning of the fourth day Gregory received the suppliant monarch and removed the ban.

The emperor had now done all that was required of him by the council at Tribur and yet many of the princes were seemingly more disaffected than

before. Louis II. "the Springer," however, knowing that the emperor had went through many hardships and privations to accomplish what had been requested of him, by the council, felt that his allegiance was now due the emperor, and supported him with all the strength and influence he could command. In the war between Henry IV. and Rudolph of Suabia, which grew out of the question for the right of investiture existing between the emperor and the pope, Louis II. was the firm friend of the emperor. In 1080, Rudolph of Suabia was slain at Merseburg, and his followers made haste to submit. In 1081 Henry undertook an expedition to Rome against Pope Gregory VII., who had again put him under the ban of the Church. In this campaign he was warmly supported by Frederick of Hohenstaufen and Louis II., "the Springer." He pressed the pope hard in Rome; but Gregory took refuge in the castle of St. Angelo, where with the firmness of iron, he refused to negotiate with the excommunicated emperor, while the anti-pope, Clement (Guibert), bestowed on Henry the crown of the Cæsars. Gregory VII. died in exile at Salerno, in 1085, leaving his ban still upon Henry IV. It was during this time of bloodshed and strife between the emperor and pope, the emperor and some of his nobles, and the rebellion of some of his own family, that Louis II. "the Springer," was thrown into prison.

Henry IV. died Aug. 7, 1106; even in death the pope's ban followed him, for his coffin was left upon unhallowed ground, unburied, for more than five years; but the people lamented bitterly their beloved sovereign, who had atoned for the errors of his youth by long and severe suffering. He is rep-

resented as having, after his victory over Gregory VII., protected the poor against their oppressors, put down robbery, administered justice and maintained the public peace. He certainly gained before his death the approval and esteem of that public opinion which had for many years held him in aversion and contempt.

He was succeeded by his son Henry V., who owed his crown to the papal party and the nobles. It was through the influence of that party that Henry V. rebelled against his father and was fighting him at the time of his death. On the accession of Henry V. to the crown, there was little or no change in his relations to the nobles of the kingdom. All the fiefs, not only of the dukes but of the counts also, were now hereditary. The royal domains were greatly reduced. The king was scarcely any where the immediate lord of the soil. In time of war he summoned his great vassals, and then they summoned their inferior feudal dependents, and formed with those the imperial armies.

Henry V. was crowned April 13, 1111. Louis II., "the Springer," together with Weiprecht, of Groitzsch, and the Saxon and Thuringia nobles, now rebelled against the emperor on account of his violence. The emperor was resolute and bold, but hasty and passionate, so that he overreached his own ends by rashness. Louis II., "the Springer" and Weiprecht of Groitzsch, with their armies met the emperor at Wamstadt, north of the Hartz, in 1113, and was defeated.

Henry V., now seemed to be at the height of his power, gave his father a magnificent burial at Spire, (five years after his death), and in 1114 cele-

brated a splendid marriage with *Matilda*, of England. Yet he did not succeed in preserving his royal supremacy unimpaired in North Germany, where Louis II., "the Springer," and the Saxon nobles were constantly striving for greater independence. Next came an insurrection in Cologne, the city refusing to furnish Henry with vessels against the Frisians, and the princes of the lower Rhine were in league with the city. The emperor undertook to reduce it, but was repulsed with heavy loss. This was the turning point of his fortunes. Louis II., "the Springer," the builder of Wartburg, became the centre of a new insurrection of Saxon and Thuringia nobles, and after a long and bloody contest, the emperor was defeated at the Welfesholz, near Mansfield, in the Hartz, in 1115. Previous to this, Louis II., "the Springer," was taken prisoner at Dortmund, in Westphalia, and was kept in prison until his son procured his release in exchange for Henry of Meissen, one of the emperor's generals, who had been taken prisoner by Louis II. All North Germany and nearly the whole German Church now deserted the emperor. But Louis II., now seventy-three years old, submitted. It is not known that he ever took up arms again. He was much grieved over the loss of his eldest son, Herman, who died in the imperial stronghold of Hammerstein, in 1115. (He had probably been taken prisoner by the emperor). As his days were now drawing to a close, he gave up the rule of Thuringia to his son Louis III., and retired to the Monastery of Reinhardsbrun, where he died in 1128, at the advanced age of 86 years. His children were:

- 95, Herman I., b. 1088, Count of Thuringia,

d. in the stronghold of Hammerstein, in 1115.

[46*] 96. Christoph Louis, b. 1091, Count Springer of Waldenburg.

— 97. Otto, Count of Thuringia, b. 1092, consecrated himself to the church and died a Bishop, Nuenberg.

[37] 98. Louis III., Count of Thuringia, b. 1093, succeeded to the rule of Thuringia.

— 99. Henry Raspe, Count of Thuringia, b. 1094, came by marriage into important possessions in Hesse.

CHRISTOPH LOUIS I., Count Springer of Waldenburg, is the next one in regular order, but as we want to give an account of his descendants in detail, we will drop him for the present, and take up the line descended from Louis III., Count of Thuringia, and bring it down in brief, separate from that of Christoph Louis I.

*The taking up of Louis III., out of the regular order, changes the consecutive family number of Christoph Louis from 36 to 46.

DESCENDANTS OF LOUIS III., SON OF
LOUIS II., THE SPRINGER.

37. On the accession of Henry V. to the crown, as has been stated, there was little to change in his relations to the nobles of the kingdom. All the fiefs, not only of the dukes, but of the counts also, were now hereditary. It was the custom for the eldest son, always, to succeed the father, unless the father especially willed otherwise. Had Herman I. (95), eldest son of Louis II., lived, he would have succeeded to the rule of Thuringia, but he dieing before his father (1115), the succession would have passed to the next oldest, who was Christoph Louis (96); but he having been provided for by the Emperor, Henry the IV., with Waldenburg, in Silesia, and Otto (97), the next oldest, having consecrated himself to the Church, the succession fell to Louis III., Count of Thuringia, (98). Henry Raspe I. (99), youngest son of Louis II., (the Springer), by his marriage with *Hedwige*, the widow of Giso, of Gudesburg, came into important possessions in Hesse. He died, however, in 1130, (two years after his father's death), and his possessions also were inherited by Louis III. In consideration of this circumstance the Emperor Lothario II.,* invested him with the dignity of Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse. He was now called, instead of Louis III., Louis I., Landgrave of

*Lothario II. d. in 1137, and was succeeded by Conrad III.

Thuringia and Hesse. He had now entered into the line of the German princes of the empire, and in his narrow boundary a German State began. In 1137, Louis (III) I., Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse, stood equal in rank with the Emperor Conrad III. In 1139 he waged a war against Poland which was brought to an end by his death in 1140. He married *Hedwige*, dau. of Lothario II. and Richenza, his wife, who was the dau. of Henry, the Fat, Duke of Saxony, by whom he had one son :

- [38] 100. Louis (IV.) II; (the Iron), Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse.

38. Louis (IV.) II., (100), (the Iron), Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse, was a minor when he succeeded to the rule of Thuringia and Hesse, and resided at the palace of the Emperor Conrad III., by whom he was invested with the dignity of Landgrave. He continued to reside at the palace of Conrad III., during his minority, while his mother, Hedwige, conducted the government. When he arrived at the proper age, and took the government into his own hands he ruled with an *iron* hand, humbled the Thuringian nobility and permitted the subdued knights to be plundered and put to death. He was the founder of the monasteries of Georgenthal, Ichterhausen, Rossleben and others. He married *Judith*, the daughter of the Emperor Conrad III., and died in 1172, at Neumburg, near Freiburg, leaving :

- 101. Louis (V.) III., (the Mild), Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse, no children.

- [39] 102. Herman I., Landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse.

LOUIS (V.) III. (101), (the Mild), son of Louis (IV.) II. (100), (the Iron), who, in spite of his name, was involved in a number of wars, and in 1180, taken prisoner by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, (his relative), who imprisoned him first at Leunburg, and later at Holstein in the fortress of Sugeburg, but finally released him as intercessor between him and the emperor. After the death of the Palsgrave, Frederick, of Sommersburg, Louis III., gave the palsgravite of Saxony to his brother Herman. In 1189 he entered the crusade, and through personal prowess, won distinction at the siege of the Ptolemies. He died in 1190, on his journey home, on the Isle of Cypress. He left no children.

39. HERMAN I. (102), succeeded to the rule of Thuringia, on the death of his brother Louis (V.) III. (101). He too became involved in a number of wars. The picture of the life at Wartburg, during the reign of this good and wise ruler is almost unsurpassed in history. All the witchery of the golden age of poetry and song, of glorious deeds, of noble knighthood, of high and courtly ladies, of royal magnificence and hospitality, surrounded his court. All Germany looked to him as the leader in all that was noble and good, and the literature of the day found in him its greatest patron. In the year 1207 he summoned to his court six of the leading Minnesingers of Germany, among whom were Walter von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach and Henrich von Ofterdingen, and there took place in the royal palace a grand minstrel's tournament, which lasted many days, and was accompanied by much feasting and knightly revelry. The

eyes of all Germany were turned to the Wartburg at this time, and the whole national mind agitated, one section rising up against the other to plead the cause of its favorite minstrel. Feeling ran so high that contention and bitter strife were beginning to break out, not only in the noble halls of the Wartburg, but all over Germany, and Count Herman was obliged to call to his aid the celebrated minstrel and magician, Klingsor, who succeeded in establishing peace among the contending parties. The precise historical facts in regard to this event are unknown, the principal record being a long poem supposed to have been written nearly fifty years afterward. The poem called "The Minstrel's Tournament at the Wartburg," is one of the most celebrated of the old German compositions. No certainty exists as to its author. Of this curious old poem enough remains to show that it consisted of two principal divisions or cantos. The first division recited the contest between Henrich von Ofterdingen and Walter von der Vogelweide, upon the respective merits of Duke Leopold, of Austria, and the landgrave of Thuringia, (Herman I.) The strife grew very bitter and was finally decided in favor of Walter, who espoused the cause of the prince, at whose court the tournament was held, a decision which was naturally ascribed to other grounds than those of impartial critical judgment. Enraged by his defeat, Henrich von Ofterdingen called to his aid the Hungarian minstrel, Klingsor, to whom reference has already been made as a great magician as well as a great minstrel, and who was supposed to be on a familiar footing with the devil himself. The second part of the poem, which bears

internal evidences of being a much later production than the first, celebrates the tournament or duel between this great magician and Wolfram von Eschenbach. The subject of strife is no longer the merits of rival princes; the contest becomes one of personal rivalry between the minstrels, who expatiate in flowing verse upon the most varied and absorbing themes, such as life and death, sin and immortality, the revelation and attributes of God upon the thoughts suggested by the religious questions of the day, natural history, &c. Herman I. married *Sophia*, daughter of Otto the Great, of Wittelsbach. He died in 1216, leaving five children:

[40] 103. Louis (VI.) IV., the Holy, landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse.

— 104. Henry Raspe II., no heirs; regent and guardian of Herman II., and his successor.

— 105. Conrad I., no heirs; ruled in Hesse in the absence of Louis IV.

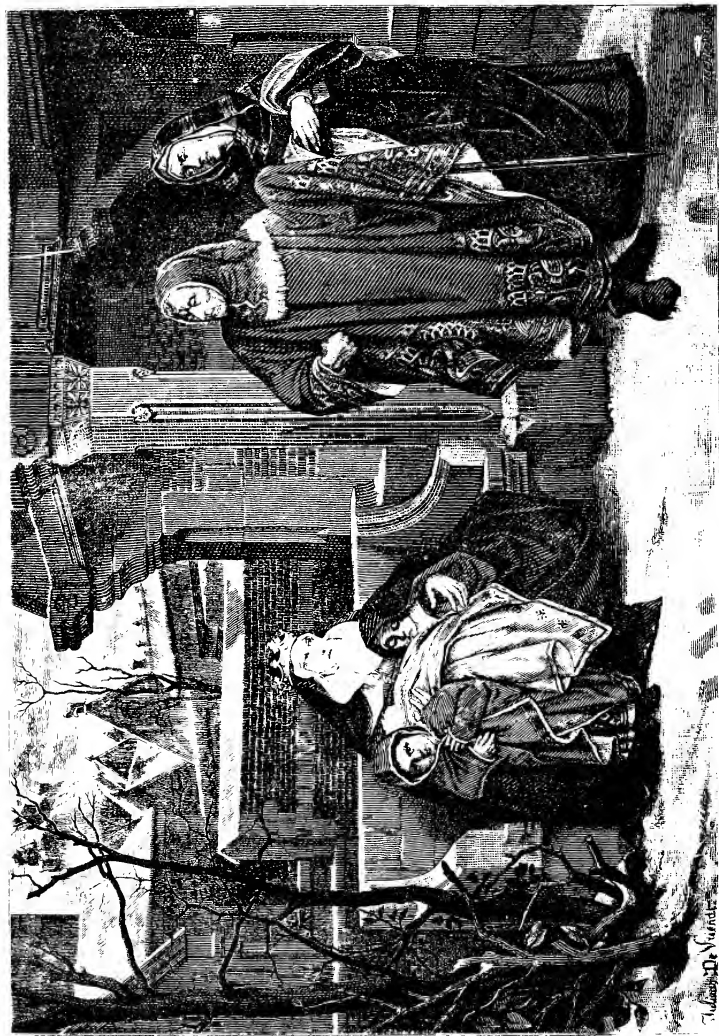
[41] 106. Judith, m. *Dietrich*, of Meissen, (house of Wettin), descended from Witikind.

[42] 107. Irmentrude, m. *Henry*, of Anhalt.

40. Louis (VI), IV. (103), the Holy, son of Herman I. (102), was born in 1201, and was but 15 years old at the time of his father's death. In 1211 he was betrothed to Elizabeth, the daughter of Andrew II., King of Hungary, he being 10 and she 4 years of age. According to the custom of the age, Elizabeth was transferred to the Wartburg, the home of her future husband, to be educated for her expected rank. The nuptials were celebrated when she had reached her fourteenth year (1221), and con-

tinuing the religious practices for which she had early been remarkable, she enlisted the aid of her husband in the charitable works which engrossed her time. Louis joined the sixth crusade but died before reaching the Holy Land and this at once changed the circumstances of the Landgravine. Her infant son, Herman, was declared incapable of succeeding to his father's rule, a party was organized in behalf of Henry Raspe II., brother of the late Landgrave; the castle was seized and Elizabeth with her three children was turned out of her home without provisions, money or a change of raiment. After living some time in great destitution, subsisting now by charity and now by spinning, she was sheltered by her aunt, the Abbess of Kitzingen, until a more suitable asylum was found in a castle offered for her by her uncle, the bishop of Bamberg. At the intercession of the friends of the deceased Landgrave, Henry recalled her to the Wartburg, and acknowledged the rights of her son, but afterwards in order to live in religious seclusion and give herself wholly to works of charity, she took up her abode at Marburg, in Hesse, where she spent the remaining three years of her life. She wore beneath her garment the hair-cloth of St. Francis, bound herself to obey the orders of her confession, dismissed her favorite maids, when she found herself loving them too well, devoted her liberal allowance entirely to the poor, and supported herself by spinning. She ministered to the most loathsome diseases, and even received lepers into her house. Her confessor, Conrad the Legate, in compliance with her own wishes, subjected her to unusual penances. The pious fathers of the church have interwoven with her





SAINT ELISABETH AS REFUGEE AT EISENACH, BY J. DE VRIENDT.



SAINT ELISABETH

THE MIRACLE OF THE ROSES, BY CARL MULLER.



true history many legends of miracles performed for her sake. They say at one time Elizabeth was leaving the castle with her apron full of bread for the poor, when she was met by the cruel brother of her husband, who rudely demanded what she was carrying. Elizabeth is said to have answered, in all simplicity, that she was carrying flowers. The rude man seized her apron and shook its contents to the ground, when instead of bread there fell a shower of roses and lilies all around her feet. When her persecutor had passed on into the castle, she gathered up the flowers, now become bread again, and went on her way to feed the sick and suffering. This incident forms the subject of a fresco painting in the new restored castle of Wartburg. She died in Marburg, Nov. 19, 1231. She was buried with great pomp in the chapel near the hospital which she had founded in Marburg, and the report of the frequent miracles wrought at her tomb, induced Gregory IX., in 1235, to add her name to the list of saints. Her shrine was for ages one of the most famous of Europe, and the altar steps before it are worn hollow by the knees of pilgrims. Her husband, Louis IV., was also canonized and their lives have been written together by Simon. There children were :

— 108. Herman II., m. *Helen*, of Brunswick, d. June 30, 1242, no issue.

[43] 109. Sophia, m. *Henry*, Duke of Brabant.

41. JUDITH (106), married *Dietrich*, of Meissen, of the house of Wettin, a descendant of Witikind (king of the Saxons) in the tenth generation. They had one son:

[44] 110. Henry, the Noble, m. *Constance*.

42. IRMENTRUDE (107), dau. of Herman I. (102), m.
Count Henry, of Anhalt. Children:
 — 111. Sigfried, Count of Anhalt.
-

HOUSE OF HESSE.

43. SOPHIA (109), dau. of Louis IV. (VI.) (100), m.
Henry, Duke of Brabant. Children:
 — 112. Henry I. (the child), progenitor of the
 dynasty of Hesse.
-

The succession to the rule of Thuringia and Hesse passed from Louis (VI.) IV., the Holy (103), to his son, Herman II. (108), who died in 1242, when it passed to his uncle, Henry Raspe II. (104). The emperor designated his successor as Henry the Noble (110), of the house of Wettin, son of Judith (106), who married Dietrich, of Meissen. This interference of the emperor no doubt was the principal cause of the troubles which followed. Sophia, (dau. of the Landgrave Louis (VI.) IV., the Holy, and his wife, St. Elizabeth), the wife of Henry, Duke of Brabant, desired for their son, Henry the child, Hesse and other possessions, which were held by the landgrave of Thuringia and Hesse, and which were not feudal connections of the government. Duke Otto I., of Brunswick, too, whose daughter Sophia, married Herman II. (108), made these possessions a subject of dispute and so claimed the right of succession for his daughter. Count Sigfried (111), of Anhalt, son of Henry I. and Irmentrude (107), made the conferring of these possessions on Henry the Noble, a subject of dispute, while the Emperor Frederick

II., put the conferring of these possessions under ban. The Archbishop of Mentz, declared the estates which the landgrave had received as escheat. There were four parties and each claimed the right of succession.

Henry the Noble, with the help of Rudolph, of Vargula, defeated the dukes of Brabant and Brunswick, in 1248. On the first day of July, 1249, an agreement was made at Weisenfels, in which he was recognized as landgrave, and all the estates of the old landgrave (except Putelendorf), transferred to him. The Duchess Sophia was compelled in March, 1250, to give up Wartburg, until her son (Henry the Child), should obtain his majority. Henry the Child was removed. In 1252, the Emperor William, of Holland, invested Henry the Noble, with Hesse, and gave him the possessions which belonged to Henry Raspe II. This was again the source of trouble, and the war of hereditary succession broke out afresh. Sophia was joined by Albert, Duke of Brunswick. In 1260, the combined forces of Sophia and Albert succeeded in taking Eisenach, which they held until 1262, when Henry the Noble, succeeded in dislodging them, and finally drove them out of Thuringia.

Henry the Noble, now thought himself secure in his possessions, but his enemies at once made a new invasion of his territories, and were at Wettin before he was aware of their being on the march. Henry immediately commenced preparations to give them battle. On the 27th day of October, 1263, he met them at Besenstadt, not far from Wettin, and again defeated them, taking Duke Albert prisoner. In 1264 the Duchess Sophia was forced to conclude a peace.

In this treaty, Henry the Child, son of Sophia, obtained Hesse, also Eschwege, Allendorf, Witzendhausen, Furstenstein, Arnstein, Bilstein, Wanfried, and Zeigenburg, surrendered by Albert, of Brunswick, who also paid 8000 silver marks as a ransom to Henry the Noble. From this time on for over one hundred years Hesse was ruled by the descendants of Henry the child—landgraves of Thuringia, called west Thuringia, an independent State. Henry I. (the Child), became the progenitor of the dynasty of Hesse, and took up his residence at Cassel. He died in 1309.

In 1509, Philip (the Magnanimous), introduced the Reformed religion. On his death the dominions were divided among his four sons; William IV. obtained one-half, with Cassel; Louis IV., obtained Marburg; Philip II. got Rheinfeld; George I. got Darmstadt; Philip died in 1583, and Louis in 1604, neither leaving children.

The whole country remained divided between the branches of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt. Frederick II., of Hesse-Cassel, in the twenty-first generation from Louis II. "the Springer," became a convert to the Church of Rome, and between the years 1776 and 1784, received over £3,000,000, by hiring his soldiers to the English government to fight against the Americans in the war of Independence. He died in 1785. His son William succeeded, —was raised to the rank of an elector after 1803, and reigned as William I. He was recognized by Napoleon as one of the neutral princes, and in 1806 was expelled from his possessions (after the battle of Jena), and Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the Kingdom of Westphalia. On his return to power,

in 1813, he restored the old order of things. He is identified with the rise of the Rothchilds, and was the father of the Austrian General, Haynau, by his mistress, Frau von Lindenthal.

One branch of the lineal descendants of Louis III., fourth son of Louis II. "the Springer," ruled this territory for over 700 years, and ceased to be a reigning family in 1866, when its territory was annexed to Prussia.

As before stated, George I., youngest son of Philip, the Magnanimous, got Hesse-Darmstadt, upon the death of his brothers, Louis and Philip. A war with Hesse-Cassel ensued, for the succession of their estates, which was continued until 1647, when the division took place (Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt).

In 1801, Louis X., of Hesse-Darmstadt, was made Grand Duke by Napoleon, and took the name of Louis I. He was an ally of Napoleon until after the battle of Leipsic when he united with the allies. He joined the German confederation in 1815, exchanging territory on the right bank of the Rhine for other territory on the left. He died in 1830, and Louis II. succeeded. In 1866, Hesse-Darmstadt taking sides against Prussia in the war with Austria, Prussia annexed that part of Hesse-Darmstadt lying north of the Maine. This branch of the family has continued to rule Hesse-Darmstadt to the present time.

HOUSE OF WETTIN.

44. HENRY, the Noble (110), son of Judith (106), and Dietrich of Meissen, held Thuringia, m. three

times; first, *Constance*, of Austria, d. 1262; second, *Agnes*, of Bohemia; third, *Hedwige*, of Breslau. Henry d. 1288, leaving:

- [45] 113. Albert, the Cruel.
- 114. Dietrich, Marquis of Misnia, d. 1282.
- 115. Briget, m. *Conrad*, Duke of Glogaw.
- 116. Frederick, Marquis of Dresden, d. 1316.

45. ALBERT, the Cruel (113), son of Henry, the Noble (110), was Landgrave of Thuringia from 1264 to 1314, m. three times; first, *Margaret*, dau. of Frederick II. Her children were:

- 117. Frederick, the Bitten.
- 118. Henry.
- 119. Dietrich.
- 120. Agnes, m. *Henry*, of Brunswick Reubenhagen.

When Albert came in possession of Wartburg, (which continued to be the home of the Landgraves of Thuringia), he had already been m. nine years to Margaret, but became so infatuated with his mistress, Cunegunda, of Eisingburg, and treated his wife so cruelly that he received the sur-name of "the Cruel." He finally, desiring to be free from his wife, bribed the donkey-driver, who was an important personage about the castle, notwithstanding his humble position, to murder her. The man, instead of carrying out the cruel plan, revealed it to his mistress, and assisted her to flee from the castle on the night of the 24th of June, 1270, to a convent in Frankfort on the Maine, where she died a few months afterwards of a broken heart. On the night of her flight she bent over her eldest son Frederick, as he slept and in her grief bit his cheek so hard that it

left a mark or scar, which he carried for life, and from that he received the nick-name "the Bitten."

Albert the Cruel, after the death of Margaret, his wife, in 1270, married his mistress, *Cunegunda*, of Eisinburg, by whom he had :

— 121. Albert.

When Dietrich (114), the brother of Albert, heard of this marriage, he came and took the children with him to his home in Landsburg, and made them the heirs of Margravite of Landsburg, in case of the death of his own son Tretta, who was in delicate health. Dietrich induced his brother Albert to give his son Henry the Pleissener land, but he took it back again, and gave it to his son Dietrich. The name of this Henry is not mentioned again in history.

Albert, the Cruel, now tried to favor his son Albert (121), and defraud the brothers, Frederick, the Bitten, and Dietrich, out of the rule of Thuringia. This brought on a war between the father and the two sons. In an engagement at Kafensburg, Frederick, the Bitten, was taken prisoner by Count Gunther, and delivered to his father, who imprisoned him in the old castle of Wartburg for a year, and finally would have left him to die of starvation had not compassionate souls helped the prisoner to escape, (1282).

In 1286 Cunegunda died, which circumstance ended the war between father and sons for the time being. Albert, the Cruel, however, had not given up his plan of having his son Albert succeed him in the rule of Thuringia, and not long after the death of Cunegunda the war broke out afresh, (1287). In 1288 in the battle between Gotha and Eisenach, Frederick, the

Bitten, was again taken prisoner by his father and imprisoned in Landsburg. In 1289 he again made his escape, soon after which Albert the Cruel had to surrender to his sons Frederick, the Bitten, and Dietrich, the town of Freiburg on the Unstrut, Neumburg Grossenheim, Torgan, and the villages belonging thereto.

Henry, the Noble (110), having died in 1288, in Dresden, Albert, the Cruel, (his son), and Tretta, the son of Dietrich (brother to Albert), came into possession of Meissen. Albert now married again, this time *Elizabeth*, of Arnshaugh, (a wealthy widow), who had a daughter by her first husband, but bore no children by him. Her daughter's name was Maria Elizabeth.

In 1291 the brothers, Frederick and Dietrich, took possession of Meissen. This so enraged Albert, their father, that he decided to secretly sell to the Emperor Adolphus, of Nassau, for 12,000 marks, the margravite of Landsburg, Brandenburg, and Thuringia, including his claim on Meissen. He retained Wartburg (the old home), to which belonged Termburg, and Winterstein, and also a portion of Gotha and Eisenach. In 1294 the emperor marched a large army into Thuringia to take possession of the country he had purchased. The two brothers, Frederick and Dietrich, had gathered together an army and opposed him. The war raged for four years, when the emperor in 1298, had to surrender to the brothers. During this war they captured their father and exiled him. He died in exile in 1304, mourned by no one. His third wife, Elizabeth, of Arnshaugh, did not follow him into exile, preferring to remain at Wartburg.

Frederick, the Bitten, and Dietrich, from now on ruled Thuringia. In 1307, Adolph, of Nassau, the emperor, renewed his claims to Thuringia, and early in that year invaded that country with a large army. On the 31st day of May, the landgrave brothers met the emperor between Altenburg and Leipsic and gave him battle. After a long and severe struggle the imperial army was totally defeated. The brothers followed up their success so vigorously that the emperor was forced to evacuate the country entirely. The brothers were now secure in their rule of Thuringia.

Before the close of the year (1307), the childless Landgrave Dietrich, was brutally murdered in Leipsic, by a fanatical monk, and Frederick, the Bitten, was left alone in the rule of Thuringia, Meissen and Osterland. He died 1325, leaving children.

Thuringia now was becoming one of the leading States of Germany, and in 1423 was raised to the rank of an electorate, which was powerful, not only in the extent of its territory, but in the number of its population and the general wealth of the country. Upon the death of Frederick, the Good, (great grandson of Frederick, the Bitten), in 1464, the territory was divided between his sons Earnest and Albert, the former taking Saxony proper, and Albert taking Thuringia. Hence there are two lines of the family, Earnestine and Albertine. From Earnest are descended the present ducal houses of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and the line founded by Albert is continued in the present royal house of Saxony.

Earnest succeeded to the electoral dignity, which in turn passed to his sons, Frederick and John.

John Frederick, son of John, became a Protestant and was put under the ban of the Empire; the electorate was transferred to Maurice, of the line of Albert, and the title of elector was continued in that family. Saxony had its full share of the wars in Europe following the Reformation, the princes being Protestants.

Frederick Augustus I., in the seventh generation, from Albert, (the founder of the Albertine line), became a Catholic, and was elected king of Poland. His son, Frederick Augustus II., was engaged in war with Sweden and Prussia, and Saxony was desolated. His grand-son, Frederick Augustus, who succeeded in 1763, did much to restore its prosperity. In 1791 he declined the crown of Poland. In 1793-96, Saxony joined in the war against France. The elector then remained neutral, or openly declared for Napoleon. In 1806 Prussia compelled Saxony to take arms against the French emperor. After the battle of Jena, Napoleon erected Saxony into a kingdom, adding the Grand Duchy of Warsaw to its territory. In 1813, King Frederick Augustus attempted to withdraw from the French alliance, but was not permitted to do so. After the battle at Leipzig, the king was declared a prisoner by the allies, and Prussian and Russian commissioners were placed in charge of the State. By the treaty of Vienna (May, 1815), a large portion of the territory of Saxony was transferred to Prussia. Frederick Augustus was recognized as king. He died in 1827, having been born in 1750. He was succeeded by (his brother), Anthony Clement, b. June 6, 1755. During his reign, a constitution was formed, and Saxony entered the Zollverein. He d. 1836.

Maximilian, the brother of the two preceding kings, had in 1830, being then seventy-one years old, renounced the succession in favor of his son, Frederick Augustus II. This prince was born May, 1797 and succeeded his uncle in 1836. During his reign there were serious religious troubles in Saxony, and popular outbreaks in 1848. He d. 1854.

John the present and fourth king, brother of his predecessor, was b. in 1801. He resisted the acquisition of Lauenburg by Prussia, in 1865, and in 1866 he supported Austria in the confederation. Prussia in the war of that year invaded Saxony. By the treaty with Prussia in 1866, Saxony became a member of the North German Confederation, and paid ten million thalers, and her troops were incorporated in the confederate army of Prussia. During the Franco-Prussian war, Saxony was one of the powers united with Prussia, and joined in the invitation to King William to become emperor of Germany, King John is in the nineteenth generation from Henry, the Noble (110), who was in the fifth from Louis II., "the Springer."

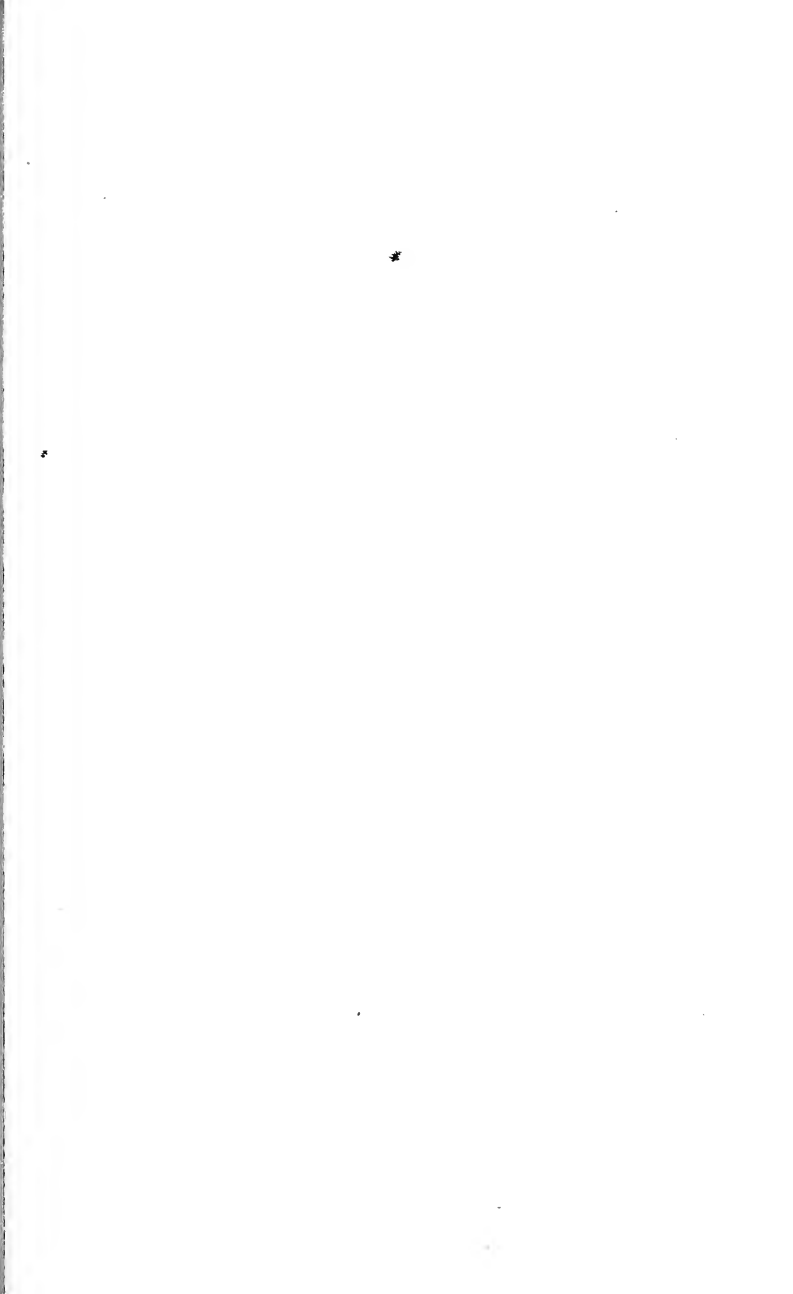
As has been stated the Earnestine line is represented by the reigning sovereigns in Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen Hilburghausen, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

In the case of a failure of the Royal line of Saxony, the succession would return to this family, and devolve upon the representative of the Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, line, failing this, then the Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, would succeed in the order named. The heir presumptive to the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is Prince Alfred, of England, (Duke of Edinburgh), his brother,

the Prince of Wales having renounced the succession. Prince Alfred is in the twelfth generation from Earnest, the founder of the Earnestine line. Earnest was in the eighth from Henry, the Noble (110), who was the fifth from Lewis II., "the Springer."

For further particulars of this branch of the family, descended from Louis III., (98), son of Louis II. ("the Springer"), the reader is referred to various authors giving pedigree of the family of Wettin, History of Saxony, Germany, &c.

We will now drop this line, and take up the line descended from the elder brother of Louis II., I, Christoph Louis I.





THE KNIGHT OF WALDENBURG.

DESCENDANTS
OF
CHRISTOPH LOUIS I.,

COUNT SPRINGER OF WALDENBURG,

Son of Louis II., ("the Springer"), Landgrave
of Thuringia.

Having given the derivation of Louis II., "the Springer," a brief out-line of his history, together with a short genealogical history of the descendants of his younger son, Louis III., who succeeded his father as Landgrave of Thuringia, we will now take up the line descended from his son, CHRISTOPH LOUIS I., who was named *Count Springer*, and presented with Waldenburg, in Silesia, by the Emperor Henry IV. He was knighted by that emperor in 1092, when but one year old. Knighthood* in the olden

*In the ancient German communities there was a distinction between freemen and nobles. The possession of greater estates, or the grants of greater fiefs, had raised up out these nobles "dynasties" or princely families, who formed the high nobility. Many noble families, whose estates were not great enough to sustain this high rank, voluntarily gave up their standing among the inferior nobility, in order to accept that of dependents of the princes. They were often charged by the high noblemen or clergy with special offices, and were repaid for their services by fiefs, which soon became hereditary. Dependents who could afford to render military service on horseback were much more respected than the poor freemen who had not the means to do this, and during the times of the crusades, they, together with the lower nobility, gradually grew into a distinct class known as the equestrian order, or

time was conferred by the *accolade*, which from the derivation of the name, would appear to have been originally an embrace, but afterward consisted, as it still does, in a blow of the flat side of a sword on the back of the kneeling candidate. This circumstance entitled Christoph Louis to the privilege of attendance on the emperor, and of bearing arms, when he should arrive at the proper age. It also gave him a certain chivalric or feudal rank and entitled him to be addressed as *Sir*.

the *Knights*. Whatever of intellectual life there was outside of the clergy, was found almost exclusively among the knights.

The knight (*Ritter*, or *rider*), was thus a noble vassal, bound to his feudal lord in allegiance and dutiful service. To injure that lord was a felony, that is, it was rebellion and treason. Thus it was allegiance that now took the place of the ancient passion for freedom among the Germans, an allegiance that implied faithful obedience to death, and even to the commission of crime. None but a knight might wear in battle, armor like his lord's, or be his companion in camp and court, and especially in the tournament. Admission to this order was a personal honor, conferred with a sword-stroke by the prince upon the vassal, and it bound the recipient to valor, fidelity, and generosity.

As early as the twelfth century, knighthood was recognized throughout Christendom as making each of its members the equal in arms of the highest. Certain Christian virtues, correctness in faith, and the protection of the weak, of women and orphans, were taught by the church as the duty of the knight's.

Valor and untarnished honor were assumed of course. This was the character of knighthood, as developed, almost precisely in the same forms, among the French and Normans, Italians and Germans.

Knights were recognized by their arms and armor. A coat of mail, made of rings or scales (harness), covered the breast, body, arms, and legs. The armor of metallic sheets came into use at a later day. The knight's head was covered by the helmet from which the visor was let down to protect his face, and on which gleamed his crest, either a handsome feather or a small metallic escutcheon. A triangular shield hung on the left arm, and he carried also a lance and a straight sword. Over his defensive armor was worn his principal garment, a coat or robe that reached the knees with his arms embroidered

46. CHRISTOPH LOUIS I., Count Springer of Waldenburg, was b. in 1091. In 1110 he was m. to the *Countess Adelgunda*, of Weihe. Their children were:

- 122. Christoph Bernhardt I., b. 1111, d. 1121.
- 123. Christoph Louis II., b. 1112, d. 1115.
- 124. Louis Udo I., b. 1114, d. 1119.
- 125. Maria Matilda, b. 1116, (no further record).

[47] 126. Gottlob Herman I., b. 1118.

[48] 127. Winfried I., b. 1120.

Christoph Louis I., d. 1120 at the early age of 29 years.

47. GOTTLÖB HERMAN I. (126), son of Christoph Louis I. (96), Count Springer of Waldenburg, m. in 1139, *Ulrica Clara*, of Benthén. Their children were:

- [49] 128. Christoph Louis III., b. 1140, m. 1162.
- 129. Gottlob Herman II., b. 1141, d. 1148.
- 130. Christoph Gottlieb I., b. 1144, d. 1158.

upon it. The same symbols were borne also on the shield, but it was not until the twelfth century that the escutcheons on coats-of-arms became general.

The boy of equestrian rank was brought up under the care of the women until his seventh year. He was then commonly taken to the court of the feudal lord, when he rendered service as a page until his fourteenth year—that is, he waited at table and carried messages, being constantly taught that his highest duties as a knight would be to love god and honor ladies. He received at this time his knightly education, learning to manage a horse, to draw the long bow, and to wield the sword. He practiced wrestling, climbing, leaping and running, for the free development of his strength and agility, and learned to sing and play the harp, and often to speak foreign languages. After his fourteenth year, he accompanied his lord as his squire, carry his heavy arms and equipment and to lead his horse. Finally, in his twenty-first year, he was made a knight by a stroke with the flat side of the sword, given with many formalities, he was girt with a sword, and received his spurs, his steed was led to him, and thenceforth he was a member of the order of knights, and bound by all its obligations.

(*Cyclopedia.*)

- 131. Johan Lorentz I., b. 1145, d. 1161.
 [50] 132. Cecillia Cornelia, b. 1146, m. in 1165,
Herman, of Reichenbach.
 [51] 133. Lorentz Carl I., b. 1148, m. 1171, *Anna*,
 of Leyen.
Gottlob Herman I. d. in 1193, aged 75 years.
-

48. WINFRIED I. (127), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Christoph Louis I. (96), and Adelgunda, m. 1141, *Fredrica*, of Wurme. Children:
 [52] 134. Winfried II., b. 1142, Count Springer of Waldenburg.
 [53] 135. Christoph Gotthold I., b. 1143, Count Springer of Weldenstein.
 — 136. Victor August, b. 1144; perished on a mountain, 1168.
 [54] 137. Reinhold Gottfried I., b. 1145, Count Springer of Scharffeneck.
 — 138. Everhardt I., b. 1146, murdered in 1181, unmarried.
 — 139. Amelia Clara, b. 1147, m. 1167 *Count of Dombrowsky*. This marriage proved to be an unhappy one. She separated from her husband, and died in 1231, at the age of 84 years, without heirs.

Winfried I., Count Springer of Waldenburg, divided his possessions with three of his sons, and each became the progenitor of a long line of counts.

49. CHRISTOPH LOUIS III. (128), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Gottlob Herman I. (126), m. *Catharine*, of Reichenbach, in 1162. Children:
 [55] 140. Christoph Bernhardt II., b. 1164.
Christoph Louis III. d. 1193, aged 53 years.

50. CECILLIA CORNELIA (132), dau. of Gottlob Herman I. and Ulrica Clara, of Benthén, m. *Herman*, of Reichenbach, in 1165. Their children were:

— 141. Thomas, b. 1167, d. 1171.

— 142. Caroline, b. 1169, d. 1179.

[56] 143. Hans, b. 1171, m. 1193.

Cecillia Cornelia d. in 1186, aged 40 years.

51. LORENTZ CARL I. (133), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Gottlob Herman I. (126), and Ulrica Clara, of Benthén, m. in 1171, *Anna*, of Leyen, by whom he had:

[57] 144. Christoph Gottfried I., b. 1172.

Lorentz Carl I. d. 1193, at the age of 45 years.

52. WINFRIED II. (134), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried I. (127), m. 1164, *Lucie*, of Wehrendorf. Children:

[58] 145. Winfried III., b. 1165, m. 1189.

[59] 146. Gottlob Herman, b. 1166, m. 1188.

Winfried II. d. 1221, at the age of 79 years.

53. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD I. (135), Count Springer Weldenstein, son of Winfried I. (127), m. *Countess Freida*, of Wellburg, 1165. Children:

[60] 147. Christoph Gotthold II., b. 1166, m. 1189.

— 148. Victor August II., b. 1168, d. 1221, unmarried.

Christoph Gotthold I. died 1200, aged 57 years.

54. REINHOLD GOTTFRIED I. (137), Count Springer of Scharffenneck, son of Winfried I. (127), m. *Clara*, of Hagenbach, 1168. Children:

[61] 149. Benno Dedo I., b. 1170, m. 1195.

[62] 150. Kuno I., b. 1173, m. 1197.

Reinhold Gottfried I. died in 1210, at the age of 65 years.

55. CHRISTOPH BERNHARDT II. (140), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Christoph Louis III. (128), m. *Hedwig*, of Ballenburg, in 1187. Children :

— 151. Louis Udo II., b. 1189, d. 1190.

— 152. Maria Elizabeth, b. 1190, d. 1196.

[63] 153. Augusta Gertrude, b. 1191, m. *Hans*, of Sagan.

Christoph Bernhardt II. died 1206, aged 42 years.

56. HANS, of Reichenbach, (143), son of Cecillia Cornelia (132), m. in 1193, *Augusta Rhoher*. Children :

[64] 154. Clara, b. 1194, m. *Winfried*, of the Hebbe.

Hans of Reichenbach died 1199, aged 28 years.

57. CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED I. (144), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Lorentz Carl (133), m. *Countess Florentine*, of Hartensteine, in 1192. Children :

[65] 155. Christoph Gottlieb II., b. 1193, m. 1215.

Christoph Gottfried I. died 1244, at the age of 72 years.

58. WINFRIED III. (145), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried II. (134), m. 1189, *Emma*, of Kotzche. Children :

[66] 156. Winfried IV., b. 1190, m. 1214.

— 157. Elizabeth, b. 1193, d. 1195.

— 158. Matilda, b. 1195, m. 1215, *William*, of Scheideck, d. 1243 ; no children.

Winfried III. died 1226, aged 61 years.

59. GOTTLOB HERMAN I. (146), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried II. (134), was m. in 1188, to *Catharine*, of Wende. Their children were:

— 159. Gottlob Herman II., b. 1189, d. 1198.

[67] 160. Christoph Gottlieb I., b. 1191, m. 1215.

Gottlob Herman I. d. in 1204, at the age of 38 years.

60. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD II. (147), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Christoph Gotthold I. (135), m. in 1189, to *Martha*, of Hagan. Their children were:

[68] 161. Christoph Gotthold III., b. 1191, m. 1219.

— 162. Victor August III., b. 1194, was murdered in 1226, unmarried.

Christoph Gotthold II. d. 1221 at the age of 55 years.

61. BENNO DEDO I. (149), Count Springer of Sharffeneck, son of Reinhold Gottfried I. (137), was m. in 1195, to *Adelgunda*, of Theigenbusch. Their children were:

[69] 163. Reinhold Gottfried II., b. 1196, m. 1219.

[70] 164. Benno Dedo II., b. 1198, m. 1224.

[71] 165. Clara Emily, b. 1199, m. 1220.

Benno Dedo I., d. in 1247, aged 77 years.

62. KUNO I. (150), Count Springer of Schaffeneck, son of Reinhold Gottfried (137), m. 1197, *Hannah Eynatten*. Children:

[72] 166. Kuno II., b. 1198, m. 1221.

Kuno I. d. 1228, at the age of 55 years.

63. AUGUSTA GERTRUDE (153), dau. of Christoph Bernhardt II., (140), Count Springer of Waldenburg, was m. in 1209, to *Hans* of Sagan. Their children were :

- 167. Emil, of Sagan, b. 1210, d. 1216.
- 168. Thekla, of Sagan, b. 1212, d. 1221.
- 169. Helen, of Sagan, b. 1215, d. 1223.
- 170. Ulrica, of Sagan, b. 1216, m. 1234, *Udo*, of Wefelskerchen, d. 1236, aged 26. No children.

Augusta Gertrude d. 1228, at the age of 37 years.

64. CLARA (154), dau. of Hans of Reichenbach (143), m. *Winfried*, of the Hebbe, in 1219, and had one son :

- [73] 171. Reinhardt, of the Hebbe, b. 1220.
Clara d. in 1234, aged 40 years.
-

65. CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB II. (155), son of Christoph Gottfried (144), Count Springer of Waldenburg, m. *Countess Dora*, of Wildenfells, in 1215. They had one son :

- [74] 172. Gottlieb Herman II., b. 1216.
Christoph Gottlieb d. 1256, at the age of 63 years.
-

66. WINFRIED IV. (156), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried III. (145), was m. in 1214, to *Henrietta*, of Sonneneck. Their children were :

- [75] 173. Winfried V., b. 1215 m. 1238.
 [76] 174. Louis I., b. 1217, m. 1229.
 — 175. Christoph Bernhardt I., b. 1218, d. 1223.
 — 176. Christoph Louis I., b. 1220, d. 1223.
 — 177. Christoph Gottlieb III., b. 1223, d. 1227.
Winfried IV. d. in 1249, at the age of 59 years.

67. CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB I. (160), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Gottlob Herman I. (146), was m. in 1215, to *Freida*, of Wessenburg, by whom he had :

[77] 178. Christoph Gottlieb II., b. 1217, m. 1238.
Christoph Gottlieb I. d. 1249, aged 58 years.

68. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD III. (161), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Christoph Gotthold II. (147), m. *Cacilia Brarenan*, in 1219. Their children were :

[78] 179. Christoph Gotthold IV., b. 1220, m. 1244.
 — 180. Johan Frederick I., b. 1222, m. 1246,
Emelia Attilea, of Sniffenburg, d. 1291 ;
 no children.

Christoph Gotthold III. died in 1260, at the age of 69 years.

69. REINHOLD GOTTFRIED II. (163), Count Springer of Scharffeneck, son of Benno Dedo I. (149), m. in 1219, *Brunhilda Irmengarde*, of Plesse, by whom he had :

— 181. Reinhold Gottfried III., b. 1220, m. 1245,
Truda, of Wandell, d. 1270 ; no children.

Reinhold Gottfried II. d. in 1261, at the age of 65 years.

70. BENNO DEDO II. (164), Count Springer of Scharffeneck, son of Benno Dedo I. (149), m. *Ottilia*, of Lichtenstein, in 1224. Their children were :

[79] 182. Benno Dedo III., b. 1227, m. 1244.

— 183. Herman I., b. 1228, killed by lightning
 in 1247.

Benno Dedo II. died in 1259, aged 61 years.

71. CLARA EMILY (165), dau. of Benno Dedo I. (149), m. in 1220, *Count Herman*, of Babenhausen; issue :

- 184. Gilpert I., b. 1221, Count of Babenhausen, d. 1240.
- 185. Herman, b. 1222, Count of Babenhausen, d. 1251, unmarried.

Clara Emily died in 1264, at the age of 65 years.

72. KUNO II. (166), Count Springer of Scharffeneck, son of Kuno I. (150), m. *Huldah*, of Lesenheim, in 1221. Children :

- 186. Kuno III, b. 1223, d. 1224.
- 187. Kurt, I., b. 1224, d. 1225.
- 188. Emil I., b. 1226, d. 1229.
- 189. Winfried I., b. 1229, d. 1240.

Kuno II. died 1249, aged 51 years.

71. REINHARDT, of the Hebbe (171), son of Clara, of Reichenbach (154), m. *Huldah*, of Werre, in 1243. Children :

- 190. Emily Ludovicia, b. 1245, d. 1248.
 - 191. August, b. 1245, d. 1249.
- } Twins.

Reinhardt died in 1271, at the age of 51 years, surviving his children 22 years.

74. GOTTLIEB HERMAN II. (172), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Christoph Gottlieb (155), m. *Countess Maria*, of Floren, in 1239. Their children were :

- 192. Oscar Herman I., b. 1240, d. 1241.
- 193. Gottlieb Herman III., b. 1241, d. 1244.

Gottlieb Herman II. d. in 1301, aged 85 years, surviving his last child 55 years. He was in the sixth

generation from Louis II. "the Springer"; with him ended this line, descended from Gottlob Herman I., son of Christoph Louis I., Count Springer of Waldenburg, a period of 183 years.

75. WINFRIED V. (173), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried IV., (156), m. *Matilda*, of Dornastein, in 1238. Their children were:

[80] 194. Winfried VI., b. 1239, m. 1264.

— 195. Robert I., b. 1241, d. 1251.

— 196. Ehrenfried I., b. 1242, d. 1245.

Winfried V. d. in 1300, aged 85 years.

76. LOUIS I. (174), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried IV. (156), was m. in 1229, to *Bertha*, of Runfelden. Their children were:

— 197. Ulrica, b. 1230, d. 1231.

[81] 198. Louis II., b. 1231, m. 1252.

Louis I. d. in 1284, at the age of 67 years.

77. CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB II. (178), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Christoph Gottlieb I. (160), m. *Augusta*, of Hermanstein, in 1238, by whom he had one son:

[82] 199. Christoph Gottlieb III., b. 1240, m. 1266.

Christoph Gottlieb II. d. in 1289, aged 72 years.

78. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD IV. (179), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Christoph Gotthold III. (161), m. in 1244, *Theodora*, of Heckenburg. Their children were:

— 200. Euphrosyne Emilia, b. 1245, d. 1250.

— 201. Augusta Thekla, b. 1246 d. 1264.

[83] 202. Christoph Gotthold V., b. 1247, m. 1270.

Christoph Gotthold IV. d. in 1281, at the age of 61 years.

79. BENNO DEDO III. (182), Count Springer of Sharffeneck, son of Benno Dedo II. (164), m. *Augusta Elwinda*, of Wetterau, in 1244. Their children were :

[84] 203. Benno Dedo IV., b. 1245, m. 1268.

— 204. Bruno I., b. 1247, d. 1249.

— 205. Hatto I., b. 1249, d. 1253.

— 206. Hans I., b. 1251, d. 1256.

Benno Dedo III. d. in 1253, at the age of 26 years. He m. at the early age of 17.

80. WINFRIED VI. (194), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Winfried V. (173), was m. in 1264, to *Minia*, of Dudensdorf. Their children were :

— 207. Winfried VII., b. 1265, d. 1265.

— 208. Helen, b. 1266, d. 1268.

— 209. Maria, b. 1268, d. 1276.

Winfried VI. d. in 1303, at the age of 64 years.

81. LOUIS II. (198), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Louis I. (174), was m. in 1252, to *Laura Charlotte*, of Haberneck. Their children were :

[85] 210. Louis III., b. 1253, m. 1274.

Louis II. d. in 1293, at the age of 62 years.

82. CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB III. (199), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Christoph Gottlieb II. (178), m. 1240, *Amalia*, of Wernburg. Their children were :

— 211. Christoph IV., b. 1267, d. 1269.

- 212. Engelbert I., b. 1270, d. 1271.
 [86] 213. Gottfried I., b. 1272, m. 1296.
Christoph Gottlieb III. died in 1296, 56 years old.

83. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD V. (202), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Christoph Gotthold IV. (179), was m. in 1270, to *Caroline*, of Wetterstein. Their children were :

- [87] 214. Christoph Gotthold VI., b. 1271, m. 1295.
 [88] 215. Emil August I., b. 1272, m. 1294.
Christoph Gotthold V. died 1292, aged 45 years.

84. BENNO DEDO IV. (203), Count Springer of Scharffeneck, son of Benno Dedo III. (182), was m. to *Chlotilda*, of Winterfeldt, in 1268. Their children were :

- [89] 216. Reinhold Gottfried IV., b. 1269, m. 1289.
 — 217. Benno Dedo V., b. 1270, d. 1295; drowned.
 — 218. Bruno II., b. 1272, d. 1307.
 — 219. Elizabeth, b. 1275, d. 1279.
 [90] 220. Hatto II., b. 1280, m. 1300.

Benno Dedo IV. died in 1304, at the age of 59 years.

85. LOUIS III. (210), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Louis II. (198), m. *Anna*, of Wassenbach in 1274. Their children were :

- [91] 221. Louis IV., b. 1275, m. 1298.
 — 222. Ehrenfried II., b. 1276, m. 1299, *Theresa*, of Linden, d. 1310; no issue.

Louis III. died in 1307, at the age of 54 years.

86. GOTTFRIED I. (213), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Christoph Gottlieb IV. (199), m.

1296, *Elizabeth*, of Romeburg, by whom he had one son :

[92] 224. Gottfried II., b. 1298, m. 1322.

Gottfried I. died in 1340, at the age of 68 years.

87. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD VI.(214), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Christoph Gotthold V. (202), m. *Elfrieda*, of Hechthausen, in 1295. Their children were :

— 225. Augusta Elfrieda, b. 1297, d. 1311.

— 226. Winfriede Gottholda, b. 1298, d. 1309.

— 227. Ehrenfrieda Lebrechte, b. 1299, d. 1303.

[93] 228. Christoph Gotthold VII., b. 1300, m. 1323.

Christoph Gotthold VI. died 1310, aged 39 years.

88. EMIL AUGUST I. (215), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Christoph Gotthold V. (202), m. *Johanna*, of Felsenschand, in 1294. Their children were :

[94] 229. Karl Lorentz I., b. 1296, m. 1320.

— 230. Herman August I., b. 1298, d. 1318, unmarried ; killed by being thrown from a horse.

Emil August I. died 1320, at the age of 48 years.

89. REINHOLD GOTTFRIED IV. (216), Count Springer of Scharffeneck, son of Benno Dedo IV. (203), m. *Dora*, of Blumberg, in 1289. Their children were :

— 231. Reinhold Gottfried V., b. 1291, d. 1295.

— 232. Benno Dedo VI., b. 1292, d. 1295.

— 233. Edwinda, b. 1293, d. 1295.

These three children were drowned

accidentally in 1295, along with their uncle, Benno Dedo V. (97).

Reinhold Gottfried IV. could not overcome the grief for the loss of his three little ones and died in 1301, aged 32 years.

90. *HATTO* II. (220), Count Springer of Sharffen-eck, son of Benno Dedo IV. (203), m. in 1309, to *Gunda*, of Linden. Their children were:

— 234. *Hatto* III., b. 1310, d. 1313.

— 235. *Bruno* III., b. 1312, d. 1318.

— 236. *Hans* II., b. 1313, d. 1317.

[95] 237. *Lorentz* I., b. 1315.

Hatto II. d. in 1321, at the age of 41 years.

91. *LOUIS* IV. (221), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of *Louis* III. (210), m. in 1298, —, of Hillebach. Their children were:

— 238. *Louis* V. b. 1299, d. 1304.

— 239. *Irmengarde*, b. 1300, d. 1306.

— 240. *Brunhilde*, b. 1302, d. 1304.

Louis IV. d. 1325, at the age of 50 years.

92. *GOTTFRIED* II. (224), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of *Gottfried* I. (213), m. in 1322, to *Johanna*, of Kollinsky, by whom he had one son:

[96] 241. *Gottfried* III., b. 1323.

Gottfried II. d. in 1399, aged 76 years.

93. *CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD* VII. (228), Count Springer of Waldenstein, son of *Christoph Gotthold* VI. (214), m. 1323, *Brunhardine*, of Wende, no children, but by *Elizabeth Rustenburg*, daughter of a merchant in Breslau, left one son:

- 242. HERMAN EHRENFRIED SPRINGER, b. 1336, and m. in 1357 to *Rosina Fredrica Hammer*. He is the ancestor to a *first line* of citizen Springers who were a branch of the titled family. Their genealogy is found in Parochial registers of Germany. *Herman*, d. in 1394.

94. KARL LORENTZ I. (229), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Emil August I. (215), was m. in 1320, to *Brunhilda*, of Dammon. Their children were :

- 243. Karl Lorentz II., b. 1321, m. 1342, *Julia*, of Klewitz, d. 1348, with black death,* no children.

[97] 244. Christoph Gotthold VIII., b. 1322.

- 245. Emil August II., b. 1324, consecrated himself to some religious order.

*Before the middle of the fourteenth century, there were many leading minds which had attained views of Christian doctrine and of church reform as advanced as those with which Luther startled all Europe five generations later. But a series of the most awful and melancholy events in history now threw Christendom, and especially Germany, into confusion, and seemed to threaten a return of barbarism. In the year 1348 the superstitious were under extraordinary excitement, with rumors of strange portents, and signs in nature, and of the approaching end of the world, when a frightful pestilence, which had already ravaged China, Tartary, and the Levant, broke out in Southern France, and rapidly extended over all Europe, spreading terror before it.

This "Black Death" as it was called, not only destroyed far larger numbers of people than any other calamity in human annals, but it had an immense influence on the mode of thought, the character and life, of the survivors; yet the authentic accounts we have of it are but meagre, and the statistics extremely vague. One of the very few precise details transmitted to us is the Franciscan Minorite works of Germany alone, actually kept an account of the deaths among them by this plague, and they numbered 124,434. It is believed by the most careful investigators, however, that Europe

95. LORENTZ I. (237), Count Springer of Schaffeneck, son of Hatto II. (220), m. 1338, to *Hannah*, of Wildermuth. Their children were:

— 246. August I., b. 1339, d. 1340.

— 247. Lorentz II., b. 1342, d. 1343.

Lorentz I. d. 1342, at the age of 27 years.

96. GOTTFRIED III. (241), Count Springer of Waldenburg, son of Gottfried II. (224), m. first, *Edwinde*, of Maschen, in 1343, no children; second, *Thekla Meyer*, in 1346, one son:

[98] 248. Johan Gottfried Springer, b. 1348.

Gottfried III., the last Count of the Waldenburg line, which began in 1091, and extended over a period of 308 years, d. in 1399, at the age of 76 years; was the ancestor to the second line of citizen Springers. He was in the tenth generation from Louis II., "the

lost by this pestilence much more than a fourth of its whole population, and German historians assert that one-half of their own nation perished in it. Many towns, villages, and districts were utterly depopulated; and even in great cities men could not be found to bury the dead. Ships with rich cargoes were found drifting at sea, with not one of the crew left to tell of their misery. As there was no sanitary science, and medical skill was confessedly helpless, the people were in blank dismay; half of them frantic with zeal to avert God's wrath by prayer or penance, half of them busy with suspicions of conspiracy to destroy them, and thirsting for revenge. Whenever men have been placed in masses face to face with such a awful and unavoidable calamity, all restraints of character and education have given way. As in Athens, B. C. 430, as in London, A. D. 1665, so this plague brought with it moral pestilence, still more terrible than itself. Regard for the rights of others or for their own future was cast away by the multitude, and a free sway was given to the desperate effort for immediate gratification. The two years during which the plague kept its course through Germany, undid the work of generations in civilizing the thoughts and manners of the people. And it is hard to say, whether during this time the influence of religion in checking immorality and consoling sorrow, was as great as that of the superstitious connected with it in producing consternation and inciting to cruelty.

Springer," Landgrave of Thuringia; the nineteenth from Charlemagne, and the twenty-fourth generation from Pepin, the Elder, who was Austrasian Mayor of the Palace under the Merovingian King, Dagobert I., (628-638).

97. CHRISTOPH GOTTHOLD VIII. (244), Count Springer of Weldenstein, son of Karl Lorentz I. (229), m. in 1343, *Rosa*, of Westen, by whom he had one son :

— 249. EMIL AUGUST III. b. 1344, unmarried, but left a son by *Julia Keller*.

— 250. George Springer, b. 1368, ancestor of the third line of citizen Springers. He married *Johanna Robertine Felgan*, in 1396, and d. in 1404, at the age of 36 years.

Christoph Gotthold VIII., Count Springer of Weldenstein, d. 1361, aged 61 years.

Emil August III. was the last count of the Weldenstein line, and d. 1370, at the age of 26 years.

CONTINUATION OF THE ANCIENT WALDENBURG LINE.

98. JOHAN GOTTFRIED SPRINGER (248), son of Gottfried III., the last of the Counts Springer of Waldenburg, (and almost the last of the name, as the descendants of Christoph Louis I., son of Louis II. "the Springer," were now nearly extinct, but from this time on began to increase. The descendants of Louis III., the brother of Christoph Louis, son of Louis II. "the Springer," were then comparatively, quite numerous), was b. 1348, m. in 1370 *Gertrude Josephine Hullen*. Their children were:

- 251. Ewald Reinhardt, b. 1372.
- 252. Lorenz Wenzel, b. 1374.
- 253. Martin Baldwin, b. 1375.
- 254. Moritz Gerhard, b. 1376.
- 255. Rupert Max, b. 1377.
- 256. Alexander William, b. 1378.
- 257. August Frederick, b. 1379.
- 258. Christoph Christlieb, b. 1381.
- 259. Christoph Christian, b. 1383.

[99] 260. Johan Jacob, b. 1385.

Johan Gottfried Springer d. in 1386, aged 38 years.

99. JOHAN JACOB SPRINGER (260), son of Johan Gottfried (248), m. 1415, *Dorothea Fischer*. Their children were:

- 261. Martin Daniel, b. 1417.
- 262. Moritz Carl, b. 1418.
- 263. Meinhart Robert, b. 1420.
- 264. Lorentz Richard, b. 1422.

— 265. August Christian, b. 1424.

— 266. Jacob Christlieb, b. 1426.

— 267. Johan Jacob, b. 1428.

— 268. Johan Christian, b. 1430.

[100] 269. Daniel William, b. 1432.

Johan Jacob Springer died in 1464, at the age of 79 years.

100. DANIEL WILLIAM SPRINGER (269), son of Johan Jacob (260), m. in 1460, *Matilda Streubing*. Their children were:

— 270. Dedo William, b. 1461.

— 271. August Gottfried, b. 1462.

— 272. Gotthold Herman, b. 1463.

— 273. Fredrica Augusta, b. 1464.

— 274. Christiane Lotte, b. 1465.

— 275. Emil Gottfried, b. 1466.

— 276. Louis Herman, b. 1467.

[101] 277. Frangott Lebrecht, b. 1468.

— 278. Ehregott Ehrenfried, b. 1469.

— 279. Christoph Gotthold, b. 1470.

— 280. Christian Jacob, b. 1471.

— 281. Johan Bruno, b. 1472.

— 282. Martin Moritz, b. 1473.

— 283. Gottfried Ehrenfried, b. 1474.

Daniel William Springer died in 1493, at the age of 61 years.

101. FRANGOTT LEBRECHT SPRINGER (277), son of Daniel William (269), m. *Elizabeth Helen Pressler*, 1495. Their children were:

[102] 284. Johan Jacob, b. 1496.

— 285. Julius Caesar, b. 1497.

— 286. William August, b. 1499.

— 287. Johan Carl Frederick, b. 1501.

- 288. Moritz William, b. 1502.
- 289. Martin Otto, b. 1505.
- 290. Theobald Herman, b. 1507.

Frangott Lebrecht Springer d. in 1519, at the age of 51 years.

102. JOHAN JACOB SPRINGER (284), son of Frangott Lebrecht (277), m. *Elizabeth Hirtenfels*, in 1517. Their children were:

- 291. Mathias Martin, b. 1517, at Waldenburg.
- 292. Gabriel Moritz, b. 1518, at Waldenburg.
- 293. Edward William, b. 1519, at Waldenburg.
- [103] 294. Johan Christian Jacob, b. 1520, at Waldenburg.
- 295. Thomas Winfried, b. 1521, at Waldenburg.
- 296. Hans George August, b. 1522, at Waldenburg.
- 297. Frederick Franz, b. 1524, at Waldenburg.
- 298. Michael Martin Moritz, b. 1526, at Waldenburg.

Johan Jacob Springer d. in 1531, at the age of 35 years. He was cotemporary with Martin Luther,* the great reformer, who was b. 1483, at Eisleben, not far from Wartburg.

*The reformation in Germany was directed by the genius and energy of Luther, and the learning and moderation of Melancthon, assisted by princes, especially the electors of Saxony, and sustained by the majority of the people in spite of the opposition of the bishops and the imperial government.

It commenced in the University of Wittenberg, with the protest against the traffic in indulgencies, October 31, 1517, (ever since celebrated in Protestant Germany as the festival of the Reformation), and soon became a powerful movement.

103. JOHAN CHRISTIAN JACOB SPRINGER (294), son of Johan Jacob (284), m. *Rosa Heller*, at Lamstedt, in the Province of Hanover, where he settled in 1542. Their children were :

- 299. August Christian, b. 1546, at Lamstedt.
- 300. Caesar August, b. 1548, at Lamstedt.
- [104] 301. Christoph Christlieb Christian, b. 1550, at Lamstedt.
- 302. Eliza Martha Amanda, b. 1552, at Lamstedt.

Johan Christian Jacob Springer d. at Lamstedt, date of death not known.

104. CHRISTOPH CHRISTLIEB CHRISTIAN SPRINGER (301), son of Johan Christian Jacob (294), was one of the leading merchants of Lamstedt, in the Royal Province of Hanover, a man of good education for the times, quite wealthy, and was noted as being a

At first it moved within the bosom of Catholicism. Luther shrunk in holy horror from the idea of a separation from the religion of his fathers. He only attacked a few abuses, taking it for granted that the pope himself would condemn them if properly informed. But the irresistible logic of events carried him far beyond his original intentions, and brought him into irreconcilable conflict with the central authority of the church.

Pope Leo X. in June, 1520, pronounced the sentence of excommunication against Luther, who burned the bull together with the canon law and several books of his opponents. The diet of Worms, in 1521, when he made his memorable defence, added to the excommunication of the pope the ban of the emperor. But the dissatisfaction with the various abuses of Rome and the desire for the free preaching of the gospel were so extensive that the reformation, both in its negative and positive features, spread in spite of these decrees, and gained a foothold before 1530 in the greater part of northern Germany, especially in Saxony, Brandenburg, Hesse, Pomerania Mecklenburg, Luneburg, Friesland, and in nearly all the free cities, as Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Magdeburg, Frankfort and Nuremberg, while in Austria, Bavaria, and along the Rhine it was persecuted and suppressed. Among the principal causes

good-hearted, kind man. His purse was open to the poor—always contributing to their wants. He filled a high position in society, always using his influence in favor of institutions of learning and places of higher moral culture. In 1558, he was married to *Elsie Springer nee Wehrhahn*. Their children were:

- 303. An infant, not named, b. 1590, at Lamstedt, d. 1590.
- [105] 304. Christopher, b. 1592, at Lamstedt.
- 305. Maria Emilia Alma, b. 1594, m. 1614.
- 306. Maria Amanda, b. 1596, d. 1635, in Sweden.
- 307. Louis Ferdinand, b. 1598, d. in 1675, in Sweden.
- 308. Ambrosius Hugo, b. 1600, d. 1666, in Vienna, Austria. He was an artist of considerable note.
- 309. Arndt Oscar, b. 1603, d. 1689, in Sweden.
- 310. Erick Franz Daniel, b. 1606, d. 1687 in Sweden.

of this rapid progress were the writings of the reformers, Luther's German version of the scriptures, and the evangelical hymns, which introduced the new ideas into public worship. The diet of Spire, in 1526, left each State to its own discretion, concerning the question of reform until a general council should settle it for all, and thus sanctioned the principal of territorial independence in matters of religion which prevails in Germany to this day, each sovereignty having its own separate ecclesiastical establishment and organization in close union with the State. But the next diet of Spire, in 1529, prohibited the further progress of the reformation. Against this decree of the Catholic majority the Evangelical princes entered on the ground of the word of God, the inalienable rights of conscience, and the decree of the previous diet of Spire, the celebrated protest, dated April 19, 1529, which gave rise to the name of Protestants. The diet of Augsburg, in 1530, where the Lutherans offered their principal confession of faith, drawn up by Melancthon and named after that city threatened the Protestants with violent measures if they did not return shortly to the old church.—*American Encyclopedia XIV.*, p. 245.

- 311. Johan Alfonso, b. 1609, d. 1698, in Sweden.
- 312. Paul Virgil, b. 1611, d. 1692, in Sweden; merchant.
- 313. Richard Fire Caesar, b. 1613, d. 1697, in Berlin.
- 314. Emil Winfried Gottholt, b. 1615, d. 1688. in London.
- 315. Beata Amalia Thekla Clara, b. 1618, d. 1671, in Bremen.

Christoph Christlieb Christian Springer died 1630, at Lamstedt, aged 80 years. His son Christopher, after the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, removed to Stockholm, Sweden, where most of his brothers and sisters soon followed him.

105. CHRISTOPHER SPRINGER (304), son of Christoph Christlieb Christian (301), was b. at Lamstedt, in the Royal Province of Hanover, A. D. 1592. He studied jurisprudence at Wissenschaften, and figured conspicuously as a Protestant at the close of the thirty-years war, which devastated Germany and was concluded on the 24th of October, 1648, by the signing of the treaty at Westphalia. (The majority of the family of which Christopher was a member, took an active part on the side of the Protestants and in favor of peace.) France and Sweden having taken part in the war demanded indemnity for the assistance they had given. France, after the most arrogant demands, finally contented itself with Upper and Lower Alsace, hitherto Austrian. The free cities of this region, the chief of which was Strasburg, and some abbeys, were not ceded with it, but France already had, by imperial grant, the local government of ten German cities there.

Sweden demanded all Pomerania, but since, Brandenburg certainly had the best claim to this country, now without a duke, and since Frederick William, "the Great Elector," who reigned there from 1640, was the man to assert his rights, Sweden gave up Pomerania east of the Oder, receiving the part west of that river, with the Island of Rugen, Usedom, Wollin and Stettin, important both as a fortress and a trading city. As a substitute for the part of Pomerania given up, it obtained Wismar and the endowment lands of Bremen and Verden, but without the city of Bremen, which was declared a city of the Empire. But, in distinction from France, Sweden in receiving these lands did not take them out of the Empire, but as their representative entered the imperial union. Sweden had control of the mouths of the great German rivers, the Oder, Elbe, and Weser. Besides, five millions of dollars were paid to the Swedish government as an indemnity.

Christopher being a resident of Wismar, at the time of the treaty of Westphalia, consequently became a subject of the Queen of Sweden, being an inhabitant of the territory ceded to Sweden. In 1649 he removed from Wismar to Berlin, where he remained a short time and finally removed to Stockholm, Sweden. On the abdication of the throne of Sweden by Christina, and the accession of Charles X. in 1654, he was appointed Refferendary, which responsible position he held until 1665, having served as Notary on the Board of Domains under the Queen. In 1665, he was appointed superintendent of the exchequer and archives. He was endowed by the king with two valuable country seats,

called Whye and Nybbla. He owned property in Stockholm, besides nine taxable farms in Westergotland. The most of the family consisting of his brothers and sisters either went with, or soon followed him to Sweden, and settled in Stockholm, where some of their descendants still remain. Many of them have been prominent in the professions, holding high positions in society, and have always been noted as honorable upright men and women.

105. Christopher (304), was m. three times; first in 1645, to *Alma Dorothea Jacobie*, at Wismar, where he settled. His wife died in about two years leaving:

[106] 316. Lorentz, b. at Wismar, 1646, m. twice, d. at Tiverton, Rhode Island.

After the death of his wife, Christopher removed to Berlin, where his duties called him and where in 1649, he was m. to *Henrietta Stucenrauch*. She was the mother of:

— 317. Christina, b. at Berlin, 1650, m., d. in Riga, now in Russia.

Henrietta soon afterward d. and Christopher removed to Stockholm, Sweden, where in 1654, he was m. to *Lady Beate Jacobine Hendrickson*, who became Lady companion to the Queen of Charles X., *Hedwig Elenora*, dau. of Frederick III., Duke of Holstein Gottorp. Their children were:

— 318. Elizabeth, b. 1655, d. in Stockholm.

[107] 319. Carl, b. 1658, d. in Wilmington Delaware.

— 320. Christopher, b. 1661, d. in Germany.

— 321. Baltzer, b. 1664, d. in Sweden.

[108] 322. Jacob, b. 1668, d. on Long Island, N. Y., or East New Jersey, in 1731.

Christopher d. at Stockholm, in 1669, at the age of 77 years. His young wife survived him many years.

The following is the action of the guardians, (or orphans) court upon the last Will and Testament of Christopher Springer, copied from the records at Upsala, Sweden.

"A. D. 1669, June 9th, Peter Carlingh, and Gustav Mathson, Aldermen, and John Neilson, Notary Public, were appointed by the Orphan's Court to make an inventory, tax and divide the estate of the late Christopher Springer, Inspector in the Royal Exchequer College, between the widow, pious and virtuous matron, Lady Beatea, and the children of the late husband by the first bed; the book-keeper, Laurentius (Lorentz) Springer; by the second bed, Christina Springer, the wife of John Jacobson, now living in Riga; and of the third bed, five children, with the above mentioned wife, Miss Elizabeth Springer, about fourteen years, Carl Springer, about eleven years, Christopher Springer, eight years, Baltzer Springer, five years, and Jacob Springer, one year old.

The widow and the Crown were represented by the Alderman Zacharias Watraugh, Notary in the Supreme Court, Mr. Lars Morlingh, and her brother, Mr. Baltzer Hendrickson; the book-keeper, John Jacobson, (Christina's husband), was represented by his father, the organist, Jacob Olfson.

- A. D. 1669 June 9th The same day the writings which the late Inspector Christopher Springer had left behind as a testamentary disposition for the surviving family were read.

First.—A division which he had made between himself and his children concerning the maternal inheritance of the first two marriages, which division, the son, Lorentz Springer approved without any objection, and it was laid c

Second.—The disposition of the last will of the late husband, which he wished after his death undisputably to be kept. In the first place, relating to the house and the garden at Munkclagret, which the late husband had promised the widow to inhabit and possess, free of rent, as long as she remained single, about this it was agreed that the widow should keep it on the share of her children (*i. e.* Elizabeth, Carl, Christopher, Baltzer and Jacob), and herself, yet without depriving the son (Lorentz), and his half-sister (Christina) of any of their rights, especially as they were not willing to consent thereto.

The second clause was concerning the country property which was bequeathed to the widow to possess and use during her life-time, as support of herself and her children, the rent which yearly accrues from the two farms in Upland, Whye and Nybbla, and the properties in Westergotland, should be appraised; to this the son (Lorentz), answered, that he reserved for himself and his half-sister their share in this as well as in the house and garden by Munkclagret, to which the widow also assented in order to preserve peace and unity.

The third and fourth clause concerning the gold chain and bracelets of the widow, which had been given her by the late husband, and a gold chain to the oldest daughter of the same flock, Virgin Elizabeth Springer, was approved by the son without objection, also that the older sister, now residing in the house, should get a dowry as well as his sister. In the above mentioned manner, they agreed in friendship upon all these points. Thus it has been found agreed, testify the undersigned. Orphan's Court, *No. die at superius.*

P. CARLINGH.

Witness, WATRAUGH.

GUSTAV MATHSON.

This concludes the ancestry of Lorenz, Carl and Jacob Springer. Their history and the names of their descendants will be given in the next part of this work. The consecutive family and individual numbers will be continued.



